THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

MR. LYNN, the æronaut, gives an account of his Balloon ascent on Saturday last, from which we make the following extract :

I started on a south wind and attained an altitude of 9,000 feet before I passed over the eastern boundary of the city of Calcutta, for I found that the current from south did not reach more than 2,000 feet in height. I was hovering over Calcutta about an hour. The view from the altitude of 9,000 was sublime beyond description. Every street and garden patch was distinctly delineated as upon a colored map. The Hooghly river appeared like a small silvery snake, and the ships like small black spots upon its back ; and whenever I looked westward all the water surfaces seemed to stand up far above the land.

The general shout from the vast assemblage on my leaving the earth I distinctly heard a second time after I had been up 15 minutes. This was a reverberation. At 4 40 I found I was beginning to move rapidly towards Tiger point in the Soonderbunds. I was at this moment at an elevation of 13,000 feet. This unpleasant prospect of landing induced me to endeavour to beat a retreat which I was fortunate enough to accomplish by descending into the current which I found blowing for a few moments from the south east. In this current I could not remain, and at 5 o'clock a descent into the jungle seemed inevitable. I could at this time observe that there was not a breath of wind over the surface of the jungle for 3,000 feet in height. I had to quickly consider if possible the advisable course to pursue, but all consideration seemed of no avail, I must come down at once—otherwise I must be enveloped in darkness and have no chance of getting out the jungle even in light, my chance of being extricated seemed to me faint. While now slowly descending and at an altitude of 10 000 feet in an otherwise perfectly clear atmosphere, a vast plain of intense white to the north was open to my view. I cannot form any conception as to the cause of this phenomenon excepting that the rays from the setting sun had come in contact with the cold blast from the snowy range in the Himalayas. I continued my descent, and very soon this phenomenon was lost to me. Although every moment's delay increased my risk in landing, I could not resist the temptation of re-ascending to try to 'fathom' this mystery, but could not succeed. This strange appearance was only visible to me from an altitude of 10 000 feet. At 5-15 I was within 1,000 feet of *terra firma*, a rather inappropriate name for the locality (24-Pergunnahs.) A huge crocodile was moving towards me with an impressive steadiness and then came slop down into the mud and rushes which for miles around me were over 10 feet in height. I saw the monster's head level with the tops of the bulrushes. Had there been a slight breeze I think I could have anchored to this brute. Fortunately I had enough ballast left to throw over board just as this monster was within 50 yards of me. This enabled me to rise above the thick jungle to the length of my grappling rope—Say about 30 feet. I have heard, and I thought I had once proved that crocodiles cannot turn rapidly, but I now found that I was mistaken. For this one ran round my grappling rope. I hoped that he would impale himself on my grappling iron, but I was doomed to disappointment for as I had been calling very lustily for help, I found natives making their way towards me wading through the thick mud and rushes. As the "rushing" sound was heard on all sides, the crocodile made off, otherwise I think he would have waited for me. I suppose therefore that these animals will not harm when several natives are near them. About half-a-dozen natives were induced by me, after much persuasion, to *puckrow* my rope. They led me to believe that they would have been alongside of me before, but they had seen the crocodile's head near the balloon car.

The balloon was wafted over the jungle and across creeks for nearly 3 miles. I would have said that this could never be accomplished, for many times the natives were getting through mud 3 feet deep. At last we arrived at a small dry place. Here I emptied the balloon and packed it into the car. We had to cross two wide channels. The dead weight was got on to the head of 12 natives, who had the pluck to get across the streams and mud up their armpits, however it did not disfigure them so much as I should have been, for they were nice. I was taken across these delectable swizzles on their shoulders. We last arrived with the balloon at the Asiatic jute mills at Soorah, and had it not been for the kindness of Mr J. Preston and Mr J. S. Miller, I am convinced I should never have reached a place of safety. These gentlemen showed me every kindness, and here I am safe and sound.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Lynn has no thanks for the natives, who so willingly and at so much inconvenience to themselves came to his help.

FROM A STATEMENT of Famine Relief operations in Mysore for the week ending the 15th ultimo, it appears that heavy rain had fallen in every district except Bangalore and Kolar, where only cloudy drizly weather was experienced, although there is still anxiety felt about the Tumker district ; in the larger portion of the Chittaldrug district the Famine is reported to be over, "the area cultivated being large and the crops quite up to the average." In other parts of the district the crops are not so good, "but it is believed there will be sufficient harvest to provide food for the population." The famine Commissioner has consequently reduced the number of relief camps to four, the laborers on the civil agency works will be divided into those for whom relief is still necessary and those for whom no further occasion for anxiety exists. The former will be specially gauged and kept on special works, the latter will receive a reduced scale of wage, and, if possible, will be transferred to the Public Works Department. The total numbers relieved have fallen from 280,568 on the 1st September to 73,959 on the 15th of December. The actual total amount of rainfall during the year in every district in Mysore has been over the average of the five years preceding 1876, so there are good hopes for the future. One of the best tests of scarcity is the price obtained for the grain the people live on. During the week ending December 15th it was highest in the districts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur, rating as follows in lb per rupee :

		Average price in ordinary years.	Recent prices Maximum.
Mysore (for 6 taluks)	2nd sort rice	... 24 0	18 to 12
	Ragi	... 70 0	23 to 14
Hassan ...	2nd sort rice	... 32 0	18 to 13¼
	Ragi	... 76 0	20¼ to 12⅔
Kadur (5 taluks)	2nd sort rice	... 30 0	17 to 11
	Ragi	... 64 0	26⅔ to 12

Thus the rice is nearly double its average price in ordinary years, while ragi is about 3½ times dearer than in former years. These are the districts in which the price is highest, but the proportion seems to obtain throughout Mysore The average cost of feeding per head at the present time in Mysore is about 15 annas 2 pie.

MR. MACLEAN, the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, thus gives the reason of his withdrawal from the Bombay Municipality :

"The task of editing a daily paper in India and writing most of the leading articles is no joke, and often of late, what with the Drainage and the Budget discussions at Council and Corporation Meetings, Mr. Maclean has been obliged to work very late into the night to keep the *Bombay Gazette* up to the mark. We should not have murmured at this if the Governor of Bombay had known how to treat the Town Council with ordinary courtesy. But this interference in the tramway business, through the agency of the Municipal Commissioner, was so arbitrary and rude, that Mr. Maclean was disgusted, and made up his mind to resign as soon as he had pushed the annual Budget through the Corporation. That resolution was confirmed by the appointment of Mr. Maxwell as Sheriff. Mr. Maclean could not but feel that the preference given by Sir Richard Temple to Mr. Maxwell was meant as a slight to him, and he accepted the hint. It would have been a different matter if Mr. Maclean's name had not been put prominently forward in connection with the appointment. Possibly, the Governor will now be able to understand that even a non-official cannot be expected to give up valuable time to the public service without getting in return either money, or power, or honour, or even courteous treatment."

Mr. Maclean is quite right.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says : "The Russian peasant has made the act of spitting a fine art. He spits as a sign of astonishment ; he spits as a sign of defiance ; he spits to avert an evil omen ; he spits against bad weather." And are there lick-spittles too ?

IT IS said that Mr. Archibald Forbes received a donation of £2,000, in addition to his stipulated remuneration from the proprietors of the *Daily News*, on his recent return from the seat of war. It is because journalism pays so well in England that it can afford to remunerate its laborers so well.

TUESDAY, 1ST JANUARY.

LOCUSTS have been doing mischief in some parts of Madras, as they have in Bengal and China. In Cuddapah they came like a red cloud, and wherever they settled everything green was eaten.

CHOLERA has been very bad at Vizagapatam lately. Mr. Sotton (lately arrived), Range Officer of the Golconda Range, lost first of all his wife, then two of his three children, and finally fell himself a victim. Mr. Willock had a severe attack at Vizianagram, and was in great danger for two days, but recovered. In the District Jail there were thirty-nine deaths out of less than sixty cases, and the deaths reported in the district in the first three weeks of November exceed those of any week in the past eighteen months, being 914 against 904 in the same period of March last. The deaths reported since June 1876 have exceeded 7,000. The disease has shown itself in every talook and in every part of every talook. What, no one has yet reported upon the tanks in Vizagapatam ! The disease lies there !

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA at a public dinner to Mr Archibald Forbes thus described the work of the special war correspondent :

The path of a special war correspondent is, I need hardly say, not precisely along a high way of roses—it is much rather a pilgrimage up the heavy hill to Loretto with peas in your shoes, and the peas are not always boiled. (Laughter.) The special war correspondent has to satisfy the insatiate greed of the British public for more and more news ever fresh. He is considered a sort of elephant, whose proprietors expect him to uproot trees with his trunk, while the public expect him to pick up pins in the way of everrecurring and still more pungent items of news. How does he pen his despatches. In a comfortable library, well stored with books of reference, so that he can know the date of the battle of Ramilies, or tell how many men fell at the battle of Marathon? Does he write them in a comfortable club smoking room with obedient waiters to bring him the odoriferous mocha and the fragrant Havanna ? No, he writes them too often in some squalid hovel, in the worst inns, on a sloppy table, with a chance pen, chance ink, and on chance paper, surrounded by a howling gang of Turks, Jews, heretics, and gipsies, and special correspondents—(laughter)—while the special artists of the *Illustrated London News* and *Graphic* are making some symmetrial sketches, with a meal tub or a hen-coop for an easel. Or perhaps he has not even the shelter of a thatched roof. Most likely the three columns he writes are written in the open air, on a saddle, or a drum, or a portmanteau, with rags on his back, ague and dysentery in his limbs, with fever in his brain and famine in his belly. That is how he writes the letters which are admired in the clubs and at dinner tables, but little do his admirers know what he has gone through. (Applause.)

WHATEVER political differences may now exist in Paris, it is manifest that a general desire pervades all classes to make the coming Exhibition an unexampled success so far as regards the extent, completeness, and grandeur of the building, its grounds, and general surroundings. For carrying out this object new public roads, a new branch railway, railway stations, and an additional bridge over the Seine are now all in course of construction. Nearly three thousand men are employed daily upon the exhibition works.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is "disappointed that Sir John Strachey has not succeeded in striking out some new mode of taxation which would yield hope of a large progressive increase, and could thus help to make the Government independent of the opium revenue"; but it was easier to proceed on the old lines, and Sir John Strachey, having already declared himself an opponent of indirect taxation, had really very little choice left as to what he should do. The true novelty of the Budget lies in the extraordinary development now given to the system of decentralization. There is something at first sight very attractive in this show of generosity on the part of the Viceroy in Council in "enlarging the powers and responsibilities of the subordinate Government"—we think that is the recognized way of describing the new *policy*. But, in point of fact, the extension of official decentralization in India must lessen instead of increasing the responsibility of local authorities for the economical and efficient administration of the finances." The decentralization scheme is a pretext for increase of local taxation.

THE TIMES OF INDIA "has no objection to the reduction of the excessive salt duty weighing upon Lower Bengal and Northern India, but to raise the duty on a necessary of life levied on the reduced and sorely tried populations of Madras and Bombay is simply cruel. We are sorry to learn that the new salt bill has been already introduced—indeed, it is stated that the measure has been passed, but this, we should think, must be an error of the telegraph. There surely must still be time to enter a protest against this most objectionable step." Our contemporary is mistaken. The Bill was passed into law at one sitting. As for Bengal we repeat that no one wants a reduction of the salt duty here.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND JANUARY.

THE PUNJAB ANJUMAN at a recent meeting adopted a memorial to Government on the Civil Service question. The main features of the scheme are to raise the age of candidates from 17 to 24, because India wants men of greater experience and knowledge of the world, as well as of a more thorough education to take part in its administration than can be hoped for from very young men, and to ask that a portion of the number of appointments to be competed for should be thrown open in India, whether or not it was stipulated that the selected candidates should spend their second term of study in England.

THE ANJUMAN passed the following important Resolution on the improvement of agriculture : "that the Government be moved to establish a model farm in connexion with classes on Agriculture, somewhat on the model of the Agricultural College a Cirencester. The Anjuman will endeavour to revive the Agricultural Company which would give agricultural experiments a practical field, provided the concessions originally asked for from Government

and which have since been conceded to others, are given to this company." We hope the Punjab Government will comply with this application.

THE PEKIN GAZETTE notifies that Kung Lung had just succeeded to the oldest title in the world, he has become Yen Shen Kung, or ducal descendant of the Sage Confucious. The Duke claims an unbroken descent of over two thousand years.

A CASE of some interest to the mercantile world has just been decided by the Master of the Rolls, subject to appeal. Messrs. Williamson, of Calcutta, filed a petition in Chancery against their agents, Messrs Barbour Brothers, of Manchester, for a series of alleged unfair charges which, in the course of twenty years, had, it is said, put into the defendants' pocket the sum of £100,000 at the expense of the Calcutta firm. Instead of white shirtings ordered by the plaintiffs, the defendants bought grey shirtings, got them bleached, and although a large discount was allowed, charged the plaintiffs more than the amount of the original invoice, then discounted the plaintiff's remittances at once, instead of doing so at the time when the defendants paid for the goods. They were also accused of making unfair profits by charging for insurances they never effected, and of generally dealing in a very smart way with the plaintiffs The defendants pleaded the custom of the trade, and that the plaintiffs had knowledge thereof; but this defence failed to satisfy the Master of the Rolls, who held that even if it was the custom for Manchester to overcharge their correspondents in the way alleged, there was fourfold reason for re-opening the account between the parties not only in the matter of grey shirtings, but in several other respects. The judgment has been appealed against.

THERE IS, it is said, great consternation in the Bombay Presidency in consequance of an announcement that the arrears of last year's land revenue as well as the revenue for the current year are both to be collected during this year. In many districts, we are told, the people will hardly have recovered from their sufferings from the famine, and will not be able to re-purchase cattle or household goods, if this double Government demand is enforced. We hope Sir Richard Temple will not produce a second famine in Bombay.

THE LATEST intelligence from the Frontier states that the road between Herat and Persia is now endangered by the eldest son of the chief of the Turkoman tribes, who is pillaging the village in the neighbourhood and waylaying travellers. His father, it is said, has been trying to secure him, but without success and the commander of the Herat forces is now pursuing him at the head of 1,000 horse and foot.

THE WEATHER took an unusual turn last Monday evening. For the past few days it was warm enough to admit of punkahs. Last Monday evening there was suddenly a squall. It rained steadily for some hours in the neighbouring districts. The effect has been pleasant; there has been a sensible abatement of sickness in the town.

THE TELEGRAPH line connecting Jacobabad with Khelat (the capital), we understand, will be finished during the ensuing year.

MR. H. M. PLOWDEN has been appointed a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab in the place of the Hon'ble Mr. C. Boulnois.

THURSDAY, 3RD JANUARY.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the morning of the 14th instant on a few days' visit to the Viceroy. He will be the guest of His Excellency.

A TELEGRAM from General Ross through Gunbut dated 31st December states that his force occupied Pastaoni at noon that day with slight opposition. They were then advancing on Wallai.

A TELEGRAM from the Government of Assam reports news from the Naga Expedition received up to the 31st December. The camp was still at Mozema. Healthy and all going on well, no fighting but occasional firing by Nagas They show inclination to submit. The main difficulty is the want of an acknowledged head with whom to treat. The Konoma men are divided, some wishing for peace, and some of smaller villages not behaving well. Wokha quiet. communications regular. Reinforcements from Dibrughar had reached Golaghat.

WE ARE glad to notice that the Charitable Institution at Monghyr is quietly doing its good work. From the report of the year 1877 just to hand we learn that it received about Rs. 811 in donations and subscriptions, which with the balance of 1876 made up a sum of Rs. 963-15-6, and that it spent about Rs. 749 for the relief of the poor in the shape of money grants, clothing and famine relief. The number of persons who were relieved in some form or other numbered 1632, which showed an increase of 540 over that of 1876. We wish the institution every success.

THE HOLKAR'S State Railway is now in fair working order. Our Mhow correspondent states that tunnel No 2 has been completed. A trial train ran on the 18th ultimo, in which the Minister of His Highness the Holkar, some railway authorities and some private passengers travelled as far as Mhow. Mr Maryott the Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bombay was expected at Mhow on the 19th ultimo, to inspect the line from Choral to Indore. The survey of the proposed line from Oojien to the G. I. P. Railway *via* Bhopal and Bhilan has been stopped by Government for the present for reasons not known.

WE LEARN from our Ghattal Correspondent that through the exertions of the sub-divisional officer of Ghattal a bridge of boats has been constructed over the Selye at Ghattal, and that the bridge was opened to the public on the 7th ultimo.

OUR AMPTA Correspondent says that the long-talked of removal of the Moonsiff's Courts of Amptah and Ooloobaria to Mohisrakha has not yet been effected owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable place for their location. In the meantime petitions are pouring in against this measure. On the visit of the District Magistrate a memorial was handed to him at Ampta, which we hope will receive due consideration from Government.

WE LEARN from our Bograh correspondent that a trading company has been started there with a capital of Rs. 20,000 divided into 800 shares of Rs. 25 each. The company will commence business as soon as it is registered. The amun crop in Bogra this year has been a bumper one.

WE ARE sorry to learn from the letter of a correspondent that the subordinate educational service has suffered a great loss by the death of Baboo Purmanund Mookerjee, which melancholy event occurred on the 29th ultimo. He had a fall from his horse. The deceased was a Deputy Inspector of Schools of great experience and merit, and a valued member of society. He was a man of retiring disposition and used to indulge in the luxury of doing good by stealth; hence he was not much known to the public.

FRIDAY, 4TH JANUARY.

THE LAST YEAR was a year of unusual prosperity for the Indian Railways. The Eastern Bengal Railway Company at their last meeting declared a dividend at the rate of 5s per £100 ordinary stock, in addition to the usual guaranteed interest, making with it a total of £2 15s. per cent. for the half year; and making, with the amount paid on the 30th June last, a total of £6 per cent. per annum accruing for the two half years in question.

WE CONGRATULATE the *Indian Mirror* on its development into a broad sheet. It is the only English daily paper in India conducted by natives and we may be justly proud of it. May our good brother go on and prosper!

THE FOLLOWING is a statement of the results of the First Arts Examination of last year in the Calcutta University:

Presidency	College ...	31	Ex Students		
Dacca	,, ...	15	Presidency	College ...	2
Cathedral Mission	,, ...	9	General Assembly's	,, ...	2
Berhampore	,, ...	6	F C.	,, ...	2
Rauleah	,, ...	5	Dacca	,, ...	3
Sanskrit	,, ...	2	Midnapore	,, ...	1
Metropolitan	,, ...	18	Metropolitan	,, ...	1
General Assembly's	,, ...	15	Kishnaghur	,, ...	2
Patna	,, ...	11	Benares L.M. High	,, ...	1
Cuttack	,, ...	2	Jubbulpur	,, ...	7
Kishnaghur	,, ...	3	Lahore	,, ...	13
St. Xavier's	,, ...	8	Jypore	,, ...	2
Doveton	,, ...	1	Agra	,, ...	10
Free Church	,, ...	13	Benares	,, ...	13
Bhowanipore L.M.S.	,, ...	10	Canning	,, ...	10
La Martiniere	,, ...	1	Muir	,, ...	8
Hooghly	,, ...	19			

It will be observed that while the Presidency College with its expensive European staff has passed 31, the Metropolitan Institution with a native staff, which costs scarcely one-twentieth of that of the Presidency College, has passed 18 candidates. Of the Christian Colleges, St. Xavier's has carried away the palm. Of the Mofusil Colleges the Hooghly College heads the list. The Berhampore College under a native Principal has done better than the Krishnaghur College under an English Principal. The latter we are sorry to observe has been deteriorating since the departure of Mr. Lethbridge. We are glad to note that Jeypore has sent two successful candidates.

THE FOLLOWING is the result of the last opium sale:

Description	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds
Behar ...	2,500	1 320	1,285	1,295 3 6	32,38,05
Benares...	2,000	1,245	1,220	1,224 15 9	24,49,97

AFTER TWO YEAR'S toil and trouble Madras has discovered that Mr. Clarke's Drainage scheme will not suit it. At a late meeting of the Municipality Captain Taylor, seconded by Mr. Kistnama Chari, proposed and carried that "the drainage scheme prepared by Mr. Clark was too expensive a one to be carried out from municipal funds." According to Captain Taylor, "the only thing required is a good surface drainage"; but in Madras, says a correspondent, the "one thing required" is the last thing is to be obtained.

IT WAS formerly the rule that a copy of every book printed in India was transmitted to the Secretary of State for the India Office Library, but as this resulted in the collection of an enormous mass of books few of which were of value, it has been decided that a catalogue of all books printed in India will be sent to the Librarian at the India Office, who will select such books as may be valuable to be sent him from this country. We hope a printed catalogue will be open to public inspection, and any book, not in the library, which any scholar may wish to see will be sent for from India.

SATURDAY, 5TH JANUARY.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* makes the following remarks about Mr. George Augustus Sala as an orator:

George Augustus Sala and Sir Stafford Northcote, considering them as polite speakers. Sala is a still finer orator than even Gladstone, making allowance for the lower range of topics to which he is confined. Sala possesses the same fluency, the same elegance of expression, with less verbosity. If Sala had been born rich, or if circumstances had carried him into political life and the House of Commons, he would have been the greatest orator there.

THE BERLIN MINISTERIAL JOURNAL *Post* says that the British Government are going to purchase the Turkish Navy for fear it should fall into Russian hands at the end of the war. If this rumour be true, Lord Beaconsfield has made a very clever move, quite of a piece with the purchase of the Suez Canal.

THE INDIAN CHARIVARI in its last number makes Pundit Ishwar Chunder Vidiyasagar the subject of the Album portrait. The portrait is fair, but the biographical sketch, which we give below, is very meagre:

Pundit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. Among the numerous Pundits of Bengal the first place both as a purist in his own native language and as an educationalist is undoubtedly due to Pundit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. As a Sanskrit scholar he has acquired a fame which extends far beyond India. He received his early education from Pundit Madhusudun Bachaspati, and afterwards at the Sanskrit College, finally going to the tolls of Nudya. As an educationalist he has distinguished himself in the management of his two schools in Calcutta and it must have been a great satisfaction to him to see one of his pupils from the Shampookur Branch of the Metropolitan Institution come out at the head of the list at the last matriculation examination. His numerous published works show how much he has done to purify the Bengali language, but with all he has done, he has not been one of those whom the Government has delighted to honour, his naturally retiring disposition prevents him from thrusting himself upon the public notice.

The Pundit never went to a Nuddea *tole*; he was brought up in the Sanskrit College. The writer has not even glanced at the labors of the venerable Vidyasagar as the friend of female education and the advocate of widow marriage and the suppression of Kulin Poligamy. The cartoon representing the unveiling of the Queen's statue is graphic.

ACCORDING to rumours lately current in Persia, a Persian partizan in Cabul has reported to his employers that the Ameer is preparing for an expedition next spring against Seistan.

THE HEALTH-OFFICER'S mortuary return for Calcutta is two weeks in arrear, the last report being for the week ending 22nd December last. In this we see the deaths are still on the increase, the total number being 490 which is 43 in excess of that of the week preceding.

WE ARE requested to announce that at the next meeting of the Bethune Society held on the 10th instant at 8½ P. M., a lecture will be delivered by Babu Taraprosunno Roy on Chemistry with experiments, admission free as usual. We regret to say that for want of space we cannot make room for the report of the last meeting of the Society, which has been forwarded to us.

BY THE STATEMENT of Famine Relief operations in Mysore for the week ending December 22nd, we learn that there was no rain during the week, but colder weather and heavy dews, which are good for the crops. The crop, which is now partly cut, is found to be a much poorer one than was at first anticipated. Its sudden and surprising revival in September after it had been so nearly lost in the draught of July and August, led people to think of it as very good, whereas in reality it was only just saved; it has suffered since then from a plague of caterpillars. In the Eastern districts the area cultivated is small and it is doubted whether the crop is sufficient to feed the people till next season. We hope the Famine Fund in the hands of the Madras Com-

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mittee will not be wasted, for there will be ample scope for it in Mysore.

WE ARE glad to learn that Maharani Sharnomoye has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Herschell Testimonial Fund.

WE ARE requested to draw attention to an advertizement of the Calcutta Native Rowing Club.

A CORRESPONDENT from Hooghly writes to say that cholera of a virulent type is raging in some of the villages of the Hooghly district especially in the village of Simlagore, where almost every house is a house of woe. The well-to-do men are leaving their village, but the poor are fastened to their homes and await dumb-founded the fate impending over them. No medical aid is within the reach of the villagers.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications :—1. Annual Report of the Bowbazar Government Aided Vernacular School for 1876. 2. An Explantory Easy Bengali Grammar for beginners, by Krishnakissore Banerjea. 3. A list of books, recommended by professors for translation into the Indian vernaculars for the education of Indian Youths. 4. Bharut Sramjeebi or the Indian Workman Vol. III. No. 6. 5. A Monograph of 248 cases of Lateral Lithotomy Operations by Ramnarain Dass Rai Bahadoor, Assistant Surgeon. 6. Testimonials of Rai Ramnarain Dass Banadoor, Assistant Surgeon. 7. Card Almanac of the Queen Insurance Company for 1878.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 31st.—The step the Sultan has taken in asking England to mediate with the Czar is unanimously approved of by the London papers, who advise the Porte to wholly entrust her case to England. The Servian troops have captured Pirot after severe fighting. The Russian army on the Lom is receiving a quantity of siege artillery.

31st.—A Semi-official Russian Note has appered at St. Petersburgh, which states that the British Government has intimated to the Russian Government, that, in the event of the Russians occupying Constantinople, even if only provisionally, the feeling of the nation will force the British Government to take measure of precaution in defence of English interests in the East. It is semi-officially stated that Russia is willing to entertain proposals for peace direct from Turkey, but that mediation is inadmissible. Ghazi Mukhter has been recalled from his command in Armenia. Latest advices from Bulgaria state that a combined Russo-Servian force, which has been advancing on Sophia, is drawing near to that city, the population of which has been ordered to leave. The commander of the Turkish fortress of Nisch has made overtures for the capitulation of the garrison.

31st.—The Channel Squadorn has been ordered to be in readiness for Sea by the 19th (query January.) The Cape Mails brings news of renewed troubles with the Kaffirs. The situation is described as alarming. The British troops have crossed the great Kei River into Kaffraria. The 90th Regiment have been ordered to embark for the Cape.

1st January.—The Russians have occupied Balkan Passes between Sophia and Arebkonak. It is generally reported that the Russian Government in reply to an intimation from England that the Porte was prepared to enter into peace negotiations has declared that if the Porte desired an armistice she must treat direct with the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army.

2nd.—General Melikoff has gone to Russia, but will return to his command in Armenia this month. The Russians are advancing on Baburt, south of Trebizonde. Great battles are believed imminent.

3rd.—Lord Carnarvon, in replying to a deputation which waited on him yesterday, said that England was determined to have a voice in the settlement of the Eastern Question. Terrible distress prevails in South Wales owing to the closing of the iron works. Total of Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund amounts to five hundred thousand pounds. Ismails Pacha is appointed to replace Ghazi Ahmed Mukhter. The Revd. Grethals is appointed by the Pope Apostolic Vicar of Calcutta.

3rd.—Advices from the seat of war in Bulgaria state that the investment of Sofia is nearly completed. Lord Carnarvon replying to a deputation yesterday, also said that circumstances had not meterially changed since the speech made by Lord Derby in November. Russia's rejection of mediation was no affront to England, and that nobody he was sure, desired a repetition of the Crimean War.

4th.—Ghazi Mukter has landed at Constantinople. The Turkish army, lately stationed at Kamarli, has arrived at Seatitza. Baker Pacha covered the retreat admirably. The Turkish loss is 600.

4th.—Frequent political meetings are being held in London and throughout the provinces in favour of Great Britain adhering to the policy of neutrality in the Russo-Turkish war. General Gourko is continuing his successful advance on Sofia. The Turks are falling back on Schtimnu, situated at the head of Trajans Gate.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1878.

RETROSPECT OF 1877.

THE year 1877 has closed. It was a Year of Disaster throughout the world. In America it was a year of financial disaster. In the midst of general prosperity the United States were in a financial crisis, but it was firmly grappled with by the statesmen, who were at the helm. In Africa there was war in Caffraria, and it has not yet ended. A new British empire has, however, been founded in South Africa, and Sir Bartle Frere has been charged with the work of consolidating it. In Europe after months of diplomatic writing and talk a war broke out in the beginning of the year between Russia and Turkey, and although fighting is still going on, practically the war is at an end. The Moslem is an interloper in Europe, and the European nations are naturally jealous of him. Russia as the immediate neighbour of Turkey has always meditated its destruction, and more than once did it unsheath its sword for this purpose, but it was foiled by the powerful instinct of self-interest of the other Christian Powers of Europe. Russia's primary object was to convert the Black Sea into a Russian Lake, to command the Gate to Asia, and to bring the Mussulman states in Asia under its sway. But England, France, and Austria had their interests at stake. England could not allow Russia to be in the ascendant in Asia. France would not yield the palm to Russia as the First Power in Europe. Austria was jealous of the proximity of Russia on her own frontier. Germany was then a third-rate Power. So the political conditions in Europe prevented Russia from carrying out its aggressive designs. But the situation is now changed. England, though as jealous of Russian advance in Asia as ever, is not prepared to fight single-handed. France has been prostrated by the late war with Germany, and if she takes up her arms, she will do so to square her accounts with her German victor. Austria is also afraid of Germany. The weakness and division among the historic Powers of Europe have paved the way to Russian aggrandizement on the present occasion. The ostensible object, which led Russia to declare war against Turkey last year, was certainly chivalrous, and indeed if the world is to judge of Russia's intents by the character of her Emperor, it cannot but admire them. A more single-minded and high-minded ruler of men does not breathe than the Emperor Alexander, but His Imperial Majesty is in the hands of the military party in his country. The war between Turkey and Russia will be memorable in history for more reasons than one. The two combatants have been fighting single-handed, though it is generally believed that Germany is secretly assisting Russia. Then Russia both in men and material resources is vastly superior to Turkey. Thirdly, although Russia has had a difficult task in fighting Turkey on her own soil, she has had the sympathy and support of the Christian subjects of the Turk. And fourthly, Russia by lighting the candle at both ends, that is to say both in Europe and Asia, has driven Turkey to desperation. But Turkey, though pronounced a long time since to be a Sick man, on the verge of death, has shewn an amount of vitality and activity during this struggle, which has challenged the admiration of the civilized world. We have over and over said that we have no sympathy with the Turk's system of government, but we could not deny that Russia could not also show a clean hand for the matter of that. However righteous the principles of Emperor Alexander, his officers are actuated by different motives, and the path of Russian progress in Europe and Asia has been paved with blood. If the Turk is oppressive, so is the Cossack; if the Turk is unscrupulous and untrustworthy, so is the Cossack; if the Turk is intolerant, so is the Cossack. Such being the case, we could not put much faith in the protestations of Russia when she declared war against Turkey in the interests of suffering humanity in Bulgaria. Her terms of peace to Turkey will shew how far her armed mission has been one of pure benevolence. The War has vindicated the valour of the Turk. He has fought with a fierceness, pertinacity, courage and patience, which have elicited the applause of friends and foes alike. If he has succumbed, he has yielded to the force of numbers. The Russians have also fought most bravely. At the outset the Russians did not come out strong, but successive defeats screwed up the courage of the Cossack to the sticking point, and he has not failed. The storming of Kars at night will remain an unparalleled feat in military annals. The perseverance and dash with which the Russians carried Plevna also deserve admiration. As the year closed, there were proposals for peace. England it would seem has received a rebuff from Russia in her task of mediation for Turkey. She has been told that Turkey should apply to the Russian Commander-in-chief for an armistice. In Asia the fire kindled by Russia has consumed the fairest tracts of Turkish dominions. The Rebellion in China has been checked, and there has been a change of dynasty in Kasgar.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

We now turn to India. The last year was a year of unprecedented disaster for India. Not that the blood-hounds of war have committed any havoc in India. There have been petty raids on the frontier, but they were not of much consequence. That implacable monster, the Famine, has done terrible work in India. We will notice its ravages by and bye; we propose to notice under this head the progress of the usual relations between England and India during the past year. Lord Salisbury as usual has been active and vigilant. For a short time he left the India Office for his mission as the Special Plenipotentiary of England in the European Courts in view of the threatened war. That mission was unhappily fruitless. The Colonial Secretary officiated in his stead. Three great Indian questions engaged the attention of Parliament during the last Session, viz., I. the Frontier Politics, II. the Famine, and III. the Cotton duties. The question of the frontier politics of India is becoming more and more complicated with the advance of Russia in Asia. Since the Sepoy Mutiny the Indian policy for the frontier has been one of vaccilation and oscillation. Sir John Lawrence seriously proposed at the height of the Mutiny the contraction of our frontier. Peshwar he held was not safe in our hands, and it would be politic he was of opinion to guard it with the aid of the frontier tribes by making it over to them. This recommendation, though supported by some leading members of the English Press, did not find support among Indian and English statesmen. Since then there has not been much activity on the frontier. The Ameer of Cabul was on our side, and Lord Lawrence as Governor General commenced the policy of conciliating him by giving him bribes in the shape of money and arms. His Lordship was fully alive to the danger of Russian neighbourhood on our frontier, but he thought that the best means of checking Russia would be to purchase the good will of Cabul. But he was not sufficiently quick-witted to see that unless the Ameer was bound down by a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, much confidence could not be placed in his words. The Ameer found himself in the midst of serious complications in 1869. He was threatened abroad by Russia and at home by domestic broils. At this time Lord Mayo held the celebrated Durbar at Umballa. The political effect of this interview of the Ameer with our Viceroy was very great, and Lord Mayo played his part exceedingly well. But it too was fruitless. Lord Mayo was handicapped by the Home Government. Mr. Gladstone, the then Prime Minister, did not understand the cast of Asian politics. He was anxious to shew to Russia that he would sooner trust her than Cabul. The Ameer then courted a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with our Government, and proposed the location of a British Resident in his Court, but Mr. Gladstone was opposed to such an arrangement. The result was that the Ameer, though friendly to us, returned home disappointed. He felt that if Russia should attack his territory, he would have little help from our Government. From that time he learnt the necessity of self-reliance. He took our money and arms regularly, but did little to meet our wishes. When Lord Northbrook was our Viceroy, the Ameer addressed him insolent letters, which our Government pocketed in silence. Nothing could have been more humiliating to the dignity of our Government than the position in which it found itself in remonstrating with the Ameer against the confinement of Yakoob Khan. But Lord Northbrook saw that the policy of his predecessors had paralyzed the power of his Government, and so he kept quiet. Gradually the truth, it would seem, dawned upon the India Office in England, and so the Secretary of State sanctioned the proposal of Lord Northbrook to occupy the Bolan Pass by securing the friendship of the Khan of Khelat. That policy

has been completed by Lord Lytton. His Lordship at first made overtures to the Ameer to carry into effect the proposals, which His Highness had submitted to Lord Mayo. But the Ameer was now in a different mood with the British Government; he had evidently courted the friendship of Russia, and as he had, it would seem, secured it, he naturally enough rejected the proposals of our Government. There was a conference between the representatives of the Government of India and Afghanisthan on the Peshwar Frontier, but it ended in nothing. The Ameer was now defiant, if not insolent. Lord Lytton therefore resolved to act vigorously and independently. He wanted to guard our frontier in a way independent of Cabul, and so he entered into a compact with the Khan of Khelat. The partial military occupation of Khelat without the consent of the Ameer, has provoked his jealousy and indignation, and though it is said that the Ameer has nothing to do with the disturbances caused by the Jowakis, those who look beneath the surface have a shrewd suspicion to the contrary. This frontier policy was the subject of long debates in both Houses of Parliament last year, but as usual the discussions led to no practical result. In the mean time Lord Lytton has been steadily pursuing his frontier policy. The success of Russia in her war with Turkey has demonstrated the necessity of some such policy. We are afraid that at no distant day England will come into an armed collision with Russia in Asia, and for this misfortune we must thank the short-sighted policy of Lord Lawrence in India and Mr. Gladstone in Europe. The Famine was also the subject of debates in both Houses of Parliament. England has met this calamity in her Indian empire in a truly noble spirit. Whatever her shortcomings she has always been on the side of freedom and humanity. She poured out money like water for the liberation of the slaves in America and Africa. And she acted in the same generous spirit when the news of deaths from the famine in Madras reached her shores. There is not a parallel to her magnificent charity to India in this crisis. Even the poorest gave their mites. The sympathy of the whole nation was roused. Meetings were held throughout the United Kingdom, and charitable men and women subscribed without waiting to be asked to do so. The blessed contagion spread to the colonies, and within a few weeks the magnificent sum of three quarters of a million was transmitted to India. It was as Lord Beaconsfield called it a twice-blessed charity—it blessed those, who gave it, and those to whom it was given. The people of India have but one feeling on the subject—a feeling of the liveliest gratitude. In the days of the oriental rulers of this country there were instances of spendid charities of individual monarchs or noblemen, but there is not one instance of such national benefactions as this. It was not a little surprising to see amid this generous movement in the United Kingdom the flutter of the selfish heart of Manchester on the cotton question. She again organized public meetings, presented petitions to Parliament, and whipped up her Parliamentary strength to paralyze the rising cotton industry of India. But the time was not opportune for her. A gaunt famime had eaten up the resources of India, and she could ill-spare any source of her revenues, and so Parliament, while deferring to the cries of Manchester, resolved that no change should be made for the present. So the evil day for India has been only put off. Of other Indian matters in England there was only one, which calls for notice, we mean the new Regulations for the Indian Civil Service Competition. The minimum age as resolved by Lord Salisbury has been reduced, and the new rules have been put into force. Happily these rules are not popular anywhere. They are as much disliked in England as they are in India. The educational authorities seem to be greatly opposed to the new rules. We hope that in the next session of Parliament there will be an active and powerful opposition offered to these rules. All India has united in petitioning the Crown and Parliament on the subject.

PERSONNEL OF GOVERNMENT.

During the past year there have been several changes in the Personnel of Government. Sir Phillip Wodehouse retired from the Governorship of Bombay, and was succeeded by Sir Richard Temple. Sir Phillip was not a strong or popular Governor. He was too old for active work, and therefore left much in the hands of his Councillors and Secretaries. He was not popular with any class of the community, because he did not mix with the people, nor care to guage their sentiments and feelings But he had experience, and if he had combined energy with it, he might have proved a successful Governor. For instance he had clearly seen the defects of the land settlement in Bombay, and in the last year of his reign he sought to remedy them, but he was not sufficiently determined. He, however, redeemed the past by his vigorous and humane action in battling with the Famine. The last few months of his reign will be long remembered with gratitude by the people of Bombay. Sir Richard Temple has succeeded Sir Phillip Wodehouse as the Governor of Bombay. He left Bengal in the beginning of the year. He first went to Bombay and Madras as the Famine Delegate on behalf of the Government of India, and on the retirement of Sir Phillip Wodehouse he assumed the charge of the Government of Bombay. No other Bengal Civilian of the present day has held so many and such varied offices and has had the good luck of obtaining such rapid promotion as Sir Richard. He has served in almost every province of British India. He began his career in the North West, then worked his way up in the Panjab, subsequently employed his 'prentice hand in Finance as Secretary to Mr. Wilson, next served as Foreign Secretary for a short time, then as Resident at Hyderabad, afterwards as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, again as Finance Minister of India, and lastly as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. In all these varied appointments he has had the singularly good fortune of winning success as tested by his rapid promotion. He has been succeeded in Bengal by the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, who too has obtained rapid promotion. He is, we believe, the youngest Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. As we wrote on his accession to the Belvedere musnud, "a nobleman "by birth, a gentleman by education and feeling, "and a good man by instinct, the Hon'ble Ashley "Eden brings a high character and reputation to "the exalted office to which Her Gracious Majesty "the Empress of India has been pleased to appoint "him. In this appointment the Bengal Civil Ser"vice recognizes justice to its long-deferred claims "and the people of Bengal a kind compliance with "their long-made prayer. The Hon'ble Mr. Eden "is one of the few members of the Indian Civil "Service, whose promotion has been rapid "commensurately with his proved ability." Mr. Eden was succeeded in British Burma by Mr. Rivers Thompson, who was officiating for him as Chief Commissioner. A man of sterling ability but unassuming manners and an unobtrusive disposition, Mr. Thompson is doing his work quietly and steadily. In the Punjab Sir Henry Davies was succeeded by the Hon'ble Mr. Egerton, both men of mediocre abilities. Early in the year Sir Arthur Hobhouse made over the portfolio of Law to Mr. Whitley Stokes. Sir Arthur was a good jurist, a ripe scholar, and a sound and practical man. Although charged only with the Law Department, his influence on the general course of administration was very great. Lord Northbrook had high respect for his opinions. He was not a sensational but hard-working and steady man. He did not wish to make changes for the sake of change, but he did his best to repress feverish activity for legislative innovations. Barring one or two Acts, his laws were generally adapted to the requirements, of the country. His *chef d'vre* was the Civil Procedure Code, and although we do not approve of some provisions of the Code, which we are afraid were due to the Punjabi influence of the Executive Council, that Code taken as a whole is an improvement. Sir Henry Norman also retired during the past year. He was a moderate military financier, and exerted his influence to put down military expenditure. But he was not successful. The Home influence was too much for him. His various schemes of army reductions were frustrated by the combined influence of the India and War Offices. Bengal lost the services of two able and experienced officers, Mr. Schalch, alas! now no more! and Mr. Alonzo Money, who has joined the Egyptian Government. Mr. Rogers, an old friend of the natives retired from the Bombay Council, and Mr. Ellis, another friend of the people, from the Madras Council. Two able Judges also retired, Sir John Phear, of the Bengal, and Mr. Holloway of the Madras, High Court. Both were highly esteemed as Judges.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AND THE NATIVE PRINCES.

The past year was heralded in India with rejoicings on the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. Her Majesty had assumed the direct Government of India in 1858, but for nearly a score of years she had not added to her titles and style the name of India. This She did on the 1st January 1877. It was made the occasion of grand festivities throughout her Indian empire. An Imperial Assemblage was held at Delhi, the capital of the Great Mogul, whom She has supplanted, the like of which is not known in British Indian History. Sovereign princes, noblemen, ministers, and the principal servants and subjects of the Crown assembled on the cloth of gold at Delhi to pay homage to Her Gracious Majesty through her Viceroy. The auspicious occasion was signalised by acts of grace, mercy, and munificence. Opinions were divided as to whether with a famine impending over the country, it was a fitting time for national rejoicings but the authorities decided that they had progressed too far to recede, and once this decision was made known, the people in one voice welcomed the day. Festivities were held through the length and breadth of the Empire, and the loyal acclamations rose to the skies.

Our relations with the Native Princes received no shock during the past year. No prince was deposed, no territory was annexed. But we are not prepared to say that the feelings of the Native Princes are exactly what we want. As Imperialism is advancing in this country, the independence of the Native Princes is becoming, such is the general impression, more and more circumscribed. The British Resident is now more powerful than ever; he is in fact the *de facto* ruler of the State, to which he is accredited. If he is meddle-some, he can meddle in the pettiest matters. If he is moderate and quiet, then the Native Prince can preserve his *amour propre*. We believe this truth has been dawning upon our Government since the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, although not accustomed to the ways and doings of oriental states, did not fail to perceive that there was no real independence for the Native Princes. They were sovereigns in name; they were vassals, not of the Paramount Power, but of the local Resident, who but vicariously represented that power. It was believed that His Royal Highness had brought this state of things to the notice of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Secretary of State, an outcome of which it is said is a scheme contemplated by Lord Lytton for according real independence to the Native Princes without sacrificing "British interests." The scheme has not yet been matured. Although there was no rupture between our Government and any native state during the past year, there was, we were sorry to observe, some estrangement between the Nizam's Government and the British Government. So far as the facts have transpired, the Nizam's Government has justice on its side. Sir Salar Jung, the enlightened and faithful minister of the Nizam, feels strongly the injustice of the refusal of the British Government to restore the Berars, and he has been unceasing in his efforts to urge the claims of his sovereign. He had lately employed an Englishman as his Private Secretary, and this clever gentleman had put into good English and irrefragable logic the reasons and views of Sir Salar Jung on the Berar question. The result is that he has been summarily dismissed by the Government of India. This high-handed act of our Government has met with universal reprobation from the Press both here and in England. During the past year some of the Native Princes, whose states our Government was administering on trust, were placed on the guddee on the attainment of majority. A few

other states have been taken over by our Government on the death of the reigning princes in consequence of the minority of their successors.

THE FAMINE.

Never in the history of British rule was the country ever visited by such a severe and widespread Famine as during the past year. At first the Government did not seem to take the public warning. The approach of the Famine was announced on the eve of the Imperial Assemblage, and the voice was therefore hushed. But the Government was too sensible of its own responsibilities to pooh-pooh the cry altogether. In the midst of its rejoicings it planned the campaign against the Famine. The Viceroy had the opportunity of meeting the Governors of Madras and Bombay at the Delhi Assemblage, and in conference with them determined to depute Sir Richard Temple as its Delegate to the Famine districts. This measure implied an amount of distrust in the local Governments, which their conduct did not justify. Sir Phillip Wodehouse, under the able management of Col. Kennedy, had taken every precaution to meet the calamity in his Province, and to put down expenditure consistently with his primary duty to save life. In Madras the expenditure had been incurred on a large scale, which had frightened the Government of India, but there the sufferings were the greatest. The financial counsels, which then ruled the Government of India, were, however, based on principles not in accord with those of the Government of Madras. Hence we believe the Resolution of the Government of India to depute Sir Richard Temple as the Famine Delegate. The instructions to Sir Richard at once shewed in what spirit the Government proposed to act in this crisis. The object was not so much to save life as to save money, and strange to say Sir Richard Temple in his peregrinations, enquiries and reports subordinated the first to the last in total forgetfulness of his noble efforts in Behar in 1874. The measures which he recommended and which the Government of India generally adopted had the tendency of starving the already starved millions. The "Temple ration," which soon became a bye-word, impaired the vitality of the poor sufferers, and hastened the death of thousands. The number of the victims from the famine will never be known, but it is believed that more than a millions have died in Madras, and that a fifth of the population has been carried away in Mysore. Facts are stubborn things, and they rose to surface, notwithstanding the assuring reports of the Famine Delegate to the contrary. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham felt the responsibility of his position and resolved to make an appeal to the public of India and England. The Government of India was however opposed to this action of the Government of Madras, and threw cold water upon the appeal by saying that it had undertaken the whole responsibility of meeting the Famine, and that so far as India was concerned, there would be heavy famine taxation and that public subscriptions were not therefore needed. In the meantime the appeal to England had been most warmly responded to. The heart of the English nation had been roused, and a few words from the Lord Mayor of London were sufficient to enlist its sympathies. Subscriptions flowed in from all sides, from different parts of the United Kingdom and the colonies, and no less than three quarters of a million were raised in this way. The Viceroy now saw the gravity of his situation. He had hitherto left the portfolio of the Famine to his colleagues in Council, particularly Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, and Sir John Strachey, but he now took it over himself. He himself set out to Madras and Bombay to fight the Famine, and the result was most successful. Although His Lordship undertook some revolutionary measures to enforce his views, they were fully justified by the exigencies of the occasion. The principles, which he laid down for the guidance of the local Governments, the personnel he provided for the execution of those principles, and the personal advice and encouragement he offered to the officers employed in the arduous task of administering relief, had electric effect. If his Lordship had from the beginning taken the reins in his own hands, we are confident there would not have been so much misunderstanding and friction between the local Government and the Government of India, so much suffering, so much mortality among the people. Be that as it might, we must gratefully acknowledge that the effects of the Famine would have been much more disastrous, if Providence had not placed the country under the English. The power of organization, the promptitude of action, and the care generally evinced by our rulers could not have been commanded by any oriental Government. The honor of recognizing the obligation of the State to save the lives of the people in a time of such a providential calamity belongs to Lord Northbrook, and Lord Lytton, though late, has followed the noble example of his predecessor in right earnest. The Famines of 1874 and 1877 have demonstrated one grand fact—there is food enough in the country to meet a dearth in particular localities; if there be facilities of communications, and the people have means to purchase food, there need be no death from scarcity and starvation. Facilities of communication are rapidly increasing, but we cannot say that the means of the people are keeping pace with them. There was fear of a drought in Northern India in October, but a beneficent Providence averted the calamity by sending timely rains.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The past year was a year of disaster for more reasons than one. First came the Exchange difficulty, but before it had abated the effects of the drought and scarcity appeared. The Famine as a matter of course has made a long hole in our balance sheet. But before the Famine expenditure had been even guessed at, the Finance Minister found it necessary to impose fresh taxation. The ordinary income did not suffice to cover ordinary expenditure. Sir John Strachey, therefore, devised a new scheme of raising revenue. He worked on the lines of the decentralization scheme, and ruled that works of permanent utility, which were in the nature of an insurance against the Famine, such as canals and railways, should be maintained by the Governments of those Provinces in which these works might be situate. Accordingly he proposed to raise about half a million in Bengal and the North Western Provinces. The measure taken for Bengal has dealt out a death-blow to the Permanent Settlement. The Road Cess was imposed for the purpose of local works, the benefits of which, it was promised, would be direct, immediate and palpable. But the Public Works Cess, now imposed, was a tax on land, the object of which was to increase the general revenue for meeting charges, which were hitherto borne by the imperial treasury. The British Indian Association on behalf of the landed classes strongly represented the illegality and injustice of burdening the land in the face of the Permanent Settlement. But the Government would listen to no reason. We hope the question will be carried before Parliament. As the year opened with increase of taxation, so it has ended with projects for considerable addition to taxation. The Famine has cost the State nine millions and a quarter. The interest upon this money must be paid; then the Government propose to provide against future famines by undertaking railways and irrigation works, the cost of which it is proposed to meet by levying famine taxes. In this view the Government proposes to impose a license tax throughout India, a land tax of one per cent, upon the rental in Northern India, and the increase of the salt duty in Madras and Bombay, compensated by a slight reduction of the duty in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. There will be then an increase of the Stamp duties. By these measures the Government expect to derive an additional revenue of two millions. Although the object of these new taxes is to meet the Famine charges already incurred and to be incurred hereafter, the Government will not carry them to a statutory fund, and we should not therefore be surprised that in the event of a future calamity fresh burdens would be laid upon the people. It is this uncertainty against which the people protest. Then again it is due to the tax-payers to retrench expenditure as far as practicable. We have shewn lately how far retrenchment is practicable, but the Government does not seem to be in earnest on the subject. There is, however, one feeling throughout the country regarding reduction the of expenditures. The increase of taxation since the Mutiny has been very great, and yet the Government is not able to preserve an equilibrium between income and expenditure. Within the last three years there has been an increase of about a million to the military charges without the addition of a single man. We are aware that the Government of India is to a great extent helpless in this matter—the Home Military charges, which afford the widest scope for retrenchment, are in the hands of the Home Government, but as the guardian of the tax-payers of India it ought to urge the necessity of reduction with earnestness and vigour.

LEGISLATION.

The legislative mill was comparatively quiet, in the beginning of the year; some of the measures which had been matured during the previous years were passed into law, such as the Civil Procedure Code, the Specific Relief Act, and the Limitation Act. But since the new Law Member has taken charge of his office, he has threatened the country with a flood of legislation. Codes upon Codes have been projected, and if they be passed in haste and in the form in which they have been prepared, they would be productive of great mischief. Some of these Codes certainly contain several valuable provisions, but they are too technical, and based upon European notions and examples rather than upon the usages, conditions, and customs of this country. In the Bengal Council there was after three years of unceasing toil a lull in business. The present Lieutenant Governor entertains a healthy notion about the functions of his Council. He justly thinks that the mere multiplication of laws does not conduce to good government, that change for the sake of change is not desirable, that too many laws hamper the administration, and fill the people with dissatisfaction and discontent. By far the most important Bill passed by the Bengal Council during the past year was that relating to the Public Works Cess, to which we have alluded above. This Act has caused great dissatisfaction amongst the landed classes, as it has in effect destroyed their *Magna Charta*. The Irrigation Bill, which was a part of the new scheme of local taxation in Bengal, was not proceeded with. There were a few other bills passed by the Bengal Council, but they were vetoed by the Governor General, we mean the Abkari Bill, the Wards' Estates Bill, and the Bankura Ghatawali Bill. The Bengal Council seems to be in a delicate position—the present Law Member differs from his predecessor as to its powers, and if his views prevail, the Bengal Council may as well be shut up for five years. The Bombay Council was active, but if Native opinion of the Presidency is to be trusted, its activity has been mischievous. The native members of the Bombay Council shewed considerable intelligence, activity, and courage in dealing with these measures, but as usual they were unsuccessful in their opposition. Everywhere the non-official Native Members are a standing minority. The Councils as at present constituted are mere shams. The official majority carry the day, and the Native Members, where they are not dummies, have only the mortification of being beaten. It would be much better to make the official majority responsible for all that they do.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The last year was pre-eminently a famine year, and the car of general administration made therefore slow progress. The Government of India having relieved itself to a great extent of the details of general administration under the Decentralization Resolution, these details have devolved upon the local Government. These Governments have now greater freedom of action than before. In so far the Decentralization has been a gain. Heretofore not a question could have been entertained by the local Governments without the sanction of the Supreme Government, and the distribution of favours was generally according to the predilections of the members of the Council. If the Bengal element was in the ascendant in the Supreme Council, Bengal was more favoured

the other provinces, but if the North West or Punjab element prevailed Northern India had the lion's share of the attention of the Government. The same fate attended Madras and Bombay. But the Decentralization Resolution has made the several local Governments responsible within certain limits, and this concession has been a decided gain to the cause of local progress. In several important departments the proceedings of the local Governments are final, subject of course to the general supervision of the Government of India.

The attention of the Government of India was chiefly occupied with the Famine. The celebrated Fuller Minute attracted much notice. Some administrative changes were made by the incorporation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces. The last year was the first year of Mr. Eden's administration of Bengal. As one thoroughly acquainted with the province, its condition, its wants and peculiarities, and warmly sympathizing with the people, their hopes and aspirations, he has not had to serve the usual apprenticeship in picking up knowledge. He fitted himself into the post immediately on his arrival. His first act established the confidence, which the public had reposed in him. He saved from ruin a meritorious and zealous public servant, who would have been thrown a beggar on the street, if he had come to Bengal only a day too late, we allude to Mr. J. B. Roberts, the redoubted champion of the people of Calcutta. The fate of that officer had been sealed, and Mr. Eden had only to pass the three lines in the *Gazette* relegating him from the service, but he scored them through. Then the new Lieutenant Governor early resolved to look at things with his own eyes and do things with his own hands. A thorough master of details, personally acquainted with the merits and defects of many of his subordinate officers, and with fixed ideas as to the principles of administration suited to Bengal, he has been at no difficulty in disposing of questions as they came before him, and the result is that every one now feels that as the Lieutenant Governor is himself no humbug, he wont allow others to humbug him. He is even-handed in the bestowal of his attention upon the officers of his Government, European and Native, noted for their vagaries. Already some of the "Bahadurs" have found their places too hot for them, and have gradually made room for others. The success of a provincial ruler greatly depends upon attention to details, upon an uncompromising adherence to principles of administration laid down by the higher authorities, upon the dispensation of equal justice, and upon the combination of justice with moderation and mercy. The first year of Mr. Eden's administration shews that he has steadily kept these principles in view. There is now a feeling throughout the Bengal administration that Mr. Eden spares none, and that each therefore should do his duty faithfully and zealously. In this respect Sir George Campbell exercised a most healthy influence, but he was capricious, prejudiced, and sentimental. The Resolutions of Mr. Eden on the administration reports of the several departments shew with what thoroughness work is now done by the Bengal Government. We may not agree with all that Mr. Eden does or says, but no one can deny that whatever he says he sincerely believes, and that what he says he does. A friend of the natives, he has given ample proof of his desire to advance them in the higher offices of the State. He has given several appointments to native gentlemen, which had hitherto been held by them, but which had been taken away from them, or for which they were particularly qualified. He has proposed a scheme of appellate benches, based upon the proposals of his predecessor, which if sanctioned by the Secretary of State will greatly improve the administration of justice in the Mofussil. He has proposed a scheme for the better remuneration of the subordinate native officers of the education department, which though limited in its scope, will afford some redress to a long standing grievance. He has infused a healthy spirit into the working of the Mofussil Municipal and other local Committees by impressing upon the local officers that these Committees are not intended or mere ornament. He has directed his attention to the evils of the Indigo Planting system in Behar, and there is good prospect of reform. He has two strong coadjutors in this much desired reform in the persons of Messrs. MacDonnell and Worseley, the Magistrates of Durbhanga and Tirhoot. But we hope he will not be content with mere paper reform. It is not enough to see that what is fair and equitable is put down on paper, it is necessary to see that what is proposed is carried into practice. He has put his strong grip upon the Police, and we hope the next year's report will shew better results than what he has been able to record in his last Resolution. He has projected two useful Railways, which we hope will erelong become accomplished facts, we mean the Gya and Mymensing Railways. He has taken in hand the question of simplifying the law for the recovery of rent, for which there is a demand throughout the country, and we hope the new law will be really an improvement. He has under consideration the subject of the improvement of the status and condition of the peasantry of Bengal, and although we do not agree with him in the proposals he made to the Behar zemindars, we are satisfied that something ought to be done to enable the Behar ryots to live easily, if not comfortably. Mr. Eden's work in the first year of his rule has been for the most part to bring the threads of business into his own hands rather than to weave new woofs. In one respect he has been very unfortunate. In the first year of his reign he has been obliged under orders of the Supreme Government to lay new taxes upon the people, and although it is quite true that he is not directly responsible for these taxes, as the immediate executant of these disagreeable measures he has suffered in popular estimation. He has also we humbly think committed a blunder by making a wholesale attack upon the Vernacular Press. None is more alive to the shortcomings of the Vernacular Press than we are, but the responsible ruler of the country ought not to be a mere critic—he ought to be a friend and guide, and what we regretted most in his utterances on the subject was the absence of a single word of sympathy.

Report does not speak very favourably of the administration of Sir George Couper, Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces. He is said to be too close, too stiff, and too unsympathetic. As the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, whatever Talookdars might say of him in their fulsome address for the most part cast by himself, he did not leave a good name behind, and he has not improved in the North-Western Provinces. We have not met with one native of the North-West, who feels an enthusiasm for him. His administration has been simply a routine administration, and it does not seem that he exercises sufficient vigilance over his subordinates. He is an enemy to progress, for he is an enemy to English education. His brother of the Punjab is better thought of. Mr. Egerton is said to be kind-hearted, conciliatory and congenial. He has unfortunately taken a rash step by abolishing the Delhi College. He too is saturated with the Punjab leaven, and does not hold out much encouragement to English education, at any rate to English-educated natives. He has initiated an important judicial reform, but we are afraid that unless he encourages English-educated natives to enter the judicial service, mere increase of pay will be no real reform. The Central Provinces are going on on the old lines. The separate Government of Assam has been a failure, and the sooner it is knocked on the head the better. Sir Richard Temple we are sorry to observe has not succeeded in making a favorable impression upon Bombay. His Famine administration has not been in keeping with his Behar reputation. The rigour with which he has exacted the arrears of land revenue threatened to subject the poor cultivators to great distress and suffering In Bengal he was a friend to liberal English education, but in Bombay he has threatened to abolish a long established College. He is fond of touring through his dominions and thus of coming into contact with the people of all classes, but the Bombayites, whom we have met, and the organs of local native opinion, say that he has not carried the same *bon-hommie*, consideration, and sympathy, for which he was conspicuous in Bengal. This inconsistency in Sir Richard Temple, who is a through master of human nature, we confess we were not prepared for. We hope that our countrymen in Bombay are mistaken, and they will appreciate their Governor better when they will know him longer. The Duke of Buckingham, though not a brilliant man, is a good and high-minded ruler, and whenever there has been any case of high-handed proceedings on the part of any district officer brought to his notice he has given impartial judgment. His administration of the famine, though marred by some defects, shewed that he possesses a tender and sympathizing heart.

CALCUTTA.

Nearer home the year was a year of disaster as it proved elsewhere. It was a financial disaster in the Municipality. This year was also the first year of Mr. Metcalfe's Municipal Governorship. He was entrusted with the most important experiment of working an elective system of Municipality in the capital of the empire. It is true that the constitution was fitted up into working order by his predecessor, Sir Stuart Hogg, but he has had the guidance of the machinery, and we are sorry to say we cannot congratulate him upon the manner in which he has conducted it. He possesses many good qualities, which his predecessor lacked—he is calm, patient, and moderate, but he has not yet been able to make himself master of the situation. He has a habit of undertaking works and spending money in the Mofussil fashion without consulting his colleagues, though the law fixes the responsibility upon them; he is slow but not sure; he seems to fret under the fetters of constitutional rules, but whenever he sets at naught these rules, he commits blunders, from which he finds it difficult to extricate himself. He has energy, but he cannot direct it in the right channels. He has found the accounts in disorder, but he has not been able to restore them to order. When he took over the charge of the Municipality there was no debt, but at the end of the year he has loaded it with a debt of more than two lacs of rupees. He initiated a most necessary improvement by bringing the arrangements for the removal of night-soil under healthy control, but he did not think it worth his while to consult the Commissioners on the subject. He left himself in the hands of Mr. Dissent without dissent—and what is the result?—a heavy debt and heavy taxation. If he had licensed the meehters instead of working the system through the agency of the Municipality, there would have been no financial loss, whilst there would have been sufficient control over the meehters. But he did nothing of the kind. On the other hand he commenced by engaging men at extravagant rates, which led to extravagant expenditure, and which again has produced a large deficit. For eight months he went on in this way without telling the Commissioners or the Night-soil Committee what he was doing, and the result is he has put himself and the Commissioners into a hole. In the same way he has allowed the Health-Officer to fill up tanks indiscriminately, and now there are not materials to fill them with. Tanks have been de-watered, but *cui bono*? They have again drifted to their previous foul condition. He has not taken up the Bustee question in right earnest, though he has been repeatedly urged by Government to do so. He has not yet been able to lay before the Commissioners the scheme of doubling the water supply, although it has become a crying necessity of the town.

INTELLECTUAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL.

The law of progress has been firmly established in British India under the auspices of British rule, and nothing can now stop it. It has become a law of national existence. The impulse, which English education, English ideas, English institutions, and English influences have imparted to India, is irresistible. Those, who are immediate players on the stage, may not perceive their rate of progress, but the bye-standers know what it is. Englishmen, who saw India twenty years ago on return can scarcely recognize what they had seen beforet—here have been so many changes, material, intellectual, social and moral. And last year added its tribute to the

cause of progress. English education is binding the whole population of India with a golden chain. It is breaking down provincial jealousies, tribal exclusiveness, caste antipathies. The Natives of the different provinces are visiting each other and interchanging each other's thoughts and feelings. The Railway has been a grand co-operator in the cause of progress. We have had a most splendid manifestation of this united feeling on the Civil Service question. From one end of the country to the other the people, Hindus, Mahomedans, Jains, Bhuddists, and Christians, have to a man echoed the cry from Calcutta. There is now much greater attention bestowed by them upon public affairs than heretofore. They appreciate the rights, which the benign rule of the British has conferred upon them, and have learnt the constitutional method of protecting them. They hold public meetings, make speeches, criticise the measures of Government, petition the Crown and Parliament just as Englishmen do. And they do all this not in mere mimicry. They act with intelligence and earnestness. This is a good sign of the times. We are sorry to say that this awakening of the national mind is not liked by all officials. There are of course officials and officials, and the narrow-minded among them hear in the rising voice the death-knell of their Raj. Nothing could be a greater mistake than this. However loudly the people may assert their rights or frankly criticise public measures and men, they are loyal to the British Government, they know and feel that the revival of the national mind and energy is due alone to British rule, and that if that Government withdraws, the old chaos and confusion will come again. Journalism has now become a rooted institution of the land. Debating societies, people's associations, religious coteries, have sprung into existence, wherever there are a few educated natives to talk and act together. Vernacular literature is making steady progress Of course it has made the greatest progress in Bengal, because here high education has received the greatest development. Last year some valuable works were added to vernacular literature in all its branches. The taste for the study of science is spreading. The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science was brought into working existence during the past year, and as the year closed it was announced that the Albert Temple of Science would be soon opened. Our countrymen in Bombay have made a most promising start in cotton industry, which is fraught with the most momentous consequences to the country. Slow as Bengal unfortunately is in independent enterprise, our countrymen now feel the necessity of pursuing independent callings. They see that the doors of state employ and the learned professions are overcrowded, and they cannot find entrance through them. They must therefore turn to new openings. Already some joint stock-companies have been formed for banking and cultivation. The number of natives, who go to England for education, is increasing, and although they may take to new habits of life and costumes, they are thoroughly patriotic, and after the fervour of youth has passed away they will be valuable leaders of native thought and aspirations.

OBITUARY.

The death-rate of last year was very heavy. Among the native princes the Maharaja of Puttiala was prematurely carried to his grave. The able minister of Cashmere was also gathered to his fathers. The greatest general and Statesman and *de facto* Ruler of Nipal Sir Jung Bahadoor, was also snatched away whilst in the full vigour of manhood. In Bengal we lost the revered head of Hindu Society, Maharaja Romanath Tagore, C.S.I. who died full of years and honors, to the universal regret of his countrymen and the European community. Bombay lost one of its leading men in the person of Sir Jamesetjee Jeejeebhoy, also regretted by all. We have also lost some of our rising young men, notably Kumar Grishchunder Sing of the Paikpara Raj Family.

CONCLUSION.

We have thus endeavoured, according to old custom to give a rapid retrospect of the Old Year. We hope and pray that Providence will be more merciful to us during the New Year.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

THE NEW YEAR'S DAY bids fair to become a festive day in British India. As the anniversary of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, it promises to become an annual occasion for rejoicings for the servants and subjects of the Empress of India. The first anniversary of the Imperial Proclamation was held with becoming dignity, circumstance, and pomp. At sunrise the Royal Standard was hoisted on the ramparts of Fort William and a salute of 101 guns was fired. The shipping came out with their colors gay and glittering. There was a parade of the troops on the maidan, comprising H. M's. 54th Regiment, the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, and H. M's. 36th and 45th Regiments N. I. At noon Chapters of the Bath and Star of India were held at Government House by His Excellency the Viceroy. The throne-room, the marble-hall and the aisles were filled to overflowing. But those, who had seen the Chapters held on the advent of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales respectively, could not but consider the last a very tame affair. It was, however, better managed than the one held by Lord Mayo when the King of Siam paid a visit to our capital in 1870. The assemblage was worthy of the occasion. The members of the Order of the Star of India were present. His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior was the hero of the drama. His Highness was received according to the Foreign office etiquette. The ceremony opened under orders of His Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency proceeded to invest His Highness with the Riband and Badge, by placing the Riband over the right shoulder, and passing it obliquely to the left side. His Excellency then presented to the Maharaja the Star by placing it on his left breast, and addressed the following admonition :—

"In the name of the Queen and Empress of India, and by Her Majesty's command, I hereby invest you with the Insignia of the Order of the Bath, of which Most Honorable Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Grand Cross."

A salute of 21 guns was then fired. When the admonition was given, His Highness made his reverence to His Excellency, and was conducted by the two Knights Commanders and the Foreign Secretary to his seat in front where he remained standing. The Foreign Secretary then proclaimed the full title of His Highness :

His Highness Mukhter-ul Mulk, Azim-ul Iktidar, Rufiul Shan, Wala Shikoh, Multa-sham-i Dowran, Umdat-ul Umara, Maharajah Dhiraj Alijah Maharajah Jaji Rao Sindia, Badur, Srimath, Mansur-i-Zaman Fidir-i-Hazrat, Maliki Muazzama, Rafi-ul- Darga-i- Inglistan, Hisam-us-Saltanat, Maharajah of Gwalior, Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class or Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Honorary General in the British Army.

During the proclamation the Guard of Honour presented arms. At the conclusion of the Bath Ceremony, when His Excellency rose, the same order of procession was resumed as on entering the Hall, and accompanied the Viceroy back through the Marble Hall to His Excellency's private apartments. The following Grand Commanders, Knights Commanders, and Companions were invested with the insignia of the order on this occasion : His Highness Jeswant Singh, Maharajah of Bhurtpoor, and His Highness Ishwaripersad Narain Singh, Maharajah of Benares, with the Insignia of the First Class ; the Hon'ble Edward Clive Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Bart, C.B., and the Hon'ble Major-General Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R. E., with the Insignia of the Second Class ; and the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, the Hon'ble Theodore Cracraft Hope, Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Esq., and Gobind Seth of Muttra with the Badge of the Third Class of the said Order. This ceremony occupied about an hour and half.

The ceremony of unveiling Mr. Marshall Wood's statue of the Empress of India, presented to Calcutta by His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan, was performed at the Indian Museum. After His Excellency the Viceroy was seated His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan, who was introduced by Sir Edward Bayley on behalf of the Trustees of the Museum, then read the following address :

My Lord.—May it please Your Excellency.

In offering this statue of our Gracious Sovereign for your Excellency's acceptance on behalf of the nation, I beg leave to express to Your Excellency my deep sense of the privilege which has been accorded to me in being permitted to do so. From the time when it was first intimated, that it was Her Majesty's Gracious intention to shed lustre upon the Imperial title by assuming it, it has been my heart-felt desire to erect in the Capital of the Empire some Memorial of the great and auspicious event ; and it appeared to me that the most fitting memorial I could offer to the people would be a statue of Her Majesty to be erected in their midst. My Lord, the many acts of grace which we, Her Majesty's Indian subjects have received from our beloved Sovereign need not be recited by me. They are evidenced in the happiness and freedom we enjoy ; in our guarded rights, our protected religions and our impartial laws ; and when on the 1st of January last year Her Majesty assumed the title of Empress of India, she crowned all former acts of grace and enshrined herself for ever in the hearts of my countrymen.

Your Excellency, the year which was thus happily commenced was unfortunately darkened by one of the most afflicting calamities that history can record ; but my Lord, we have seen that calamity met in a manner that has no parallel in the pages of history ; and in witnessing the noble exertions made by Your Excellency and your Government, and by all classes of Englishmen in this country in aid of the victims of famine ; and in receiving the magnificent assistance which England and Australia poured into our country to provide food for our starving, and shelter for our homeless, and have learned that not only by the bonds of policy are we bound to the great English race, but by the warmer ties of sympathy, fellow-feeling, and brotherhood.

It is my earnest conviction, My Lord, that this lesson will never be forgotten, and that many generations of my countrymen will look upon this statue with pride in the common allegiance which unites them to the greatest and most generous people of the West ; and with love and reverence in their hearts towards that great and gracious Lady, who by taking upon herself the title of Empress of India gave form to their Empire, and to themselves a defined place among the Nations of the world.

My Lord, I beg now to present this statue to the people, and to humbly thank Your Excellency for having honored my gift by consenting to unveil it.

His Excellency replied as follows :

Maharaja, I esteem it no common privilege that on this the first anniversary of the day when our August Sovereign assumed the Imperial title specially associating with her ancestral crown so important a portion of its vast dominions, I should have been asked to unveil the statue of Her Majesty, which the generosity of one of her most loyal Indian subjects has added to the historic memorials of her Indian Empire.

As Her Majesty's representative in this country, I gracefully accept, on behalf of its Government and people, the valued gift of your Highness. For the bestowal of this gift you have appropriately selected this memorable day, and, for its permanent location, this Imperial city. But I am confident that your Highness has no less accurately interpreted, than you have eloquently expressed, the sense of national satisfaction with which every Indian city, every Indian province appreciates the definite place assigned to India among the nations of the world by that gracious decision of Her Majesty which, on the first day of the year now ended, was proclaimed in the ancient capital, and again, on the first day of the year now opening, is commemorated in the modern capital, of Hindustan.

There is a singularly suggestive contrast between the different scenes in which, on each of the two occasions, it has been my privilege to take part. On this day, twelve months ago, the Imperial title of the Sovereign of India was proclaimed amidst the monumental records of India's grandeur in the past. The solemn shrines of her earliest faiths, the silent palaces of her departed dynasties, the splendid tombs of her illustrious dead were then around us. How different is the scene on which, from the porch of this building, we may now look forth ! Everywhere we see around us here the growing evidences of India's future greatness a busy harbour thronged with ships that bear to her shores the commerce of two hemispheres, a brisk metropolis whose teeming streets and stately mansions have sprung, almost within the memory of living man, out of the widening wealth and industry of its citizens. Thus, in spacious peace, beneath its undisputed sway, the present sceptre of this old but still freshly flourishing empire, associates progress with conservation ; uniting the prowess of the past to the promise of the future, and continuously transmitting, without violence, to the days to come the accumulated tributé of the days gone by.

It is for this reason that the public pomp which solemnised the great national assemblage of last year, was no mere empty pageant. Its magnificence not only embellishes the memory of a people ; but the benignant purpose it so fitly symbolised is still the people's permanent possession. Allow me to remind you of the old Greek story of the dispute between the Feast Day and the Day after the Feast. The Day after the Feast was dissatisfied with what it deemed the unmerited popularity of the Feast Day. "You," it said to its predecessor, have fraudulently secured by mere flourish of trumpets the public notice better deserved by the busy work of my silent hand." "That may be true" replied the Feast Day "but remember this : had I not been before you, you would not have been at all" I need not point the obvious moral of this little fable. Nor need I dwell upon the fact, so intelligently appreciated by your Highness, that, in ordering her Government in this country to proclaim with special solemnity the title she assumed last year, Her Majesty desired to give public emphasis to her Royal recognition of the Imperial duties owed by England to England's great Eastern Dependency, and to the equal solicitude, with which the national interests of Her Eastern and Western subjects are cherished by their common Sovereign. Of this solicitude, so many, and such touching proofs have been vouchsafed to me, that I should be unworthy to stand here if I could speak of them without emotion. During the past year, the sufferings of the people and the difficulties of the Government of India, have been great indeed. But they have not been greater than the tender sympathy with which Her Majesty has personally studied every detail of our terrible calamity, and encouraged every effort of her Government to overcome the difficulties of its anxious task. It is the duty of those to whom Her Majesty has entrusted the administration of this great Empire to give effect to her gracious intentions by patiently developing

the practical application of those principles which can alone ensure its permanent and progressive prosperity. In the performance of this duty, our judgment may sometimes err, our foresight sometimes fail; for we are not less fallible than other mortals: but I can confidently assert that the one object we have ever honestly at heart is to deserve the confidence of our Sovereign, by preserving and promoting for her people throughout India those blessings of personal freedom, combined with social order which we regard as the common heritage of all British subjects.

By none of Her Majesty's Indian subjects have those blessings been more intelligently appreciated and utilized than by your Highness. This is not the first, nor the second time that you have earned from the Government of India its acknowledgment of your generous sympathy in what it represents. Distinguished no less by wealth and position than by liberality and enlightenment, you are justly regarded by your countrymen in Bengal as one of their trusted leaders. In that capacity you have ever laboured to harmonize the aspirations of the people with the requirements of the State; and the assistance our Government has so frequently received from you has been always given with an unobtrusive tact, and just appreciation of circumstance and motive, which greatly enhance the value of it and cannot be too cordially acknowledged. With this, your latest gift to the Empire of India, the memory of its donor will be honorably associated by the children of the future. Over that future, as over the august image we are about to confide to its reverent keeping, the veil still hangs. But it is a veil of which, on occasions such as this, our thoughts instinctively anticipate the withdrawal. We, ourselves, are the children of a century that is already far advanced towards its close: and some of us may possibly survive it. Looking forward, I can fancy that I see and hear that unreturning traveller, our parent century, suspending its latest footstep as it passes from the world it governed, to pause by yonder statue, and say to its successor in time, the century about to come—"Look on this majestic marble, and learn from its mute evidence that I united under one just and gentle sceptre the children of the East and of the West. My days have been good and evil. My troubles were great, so were my triumphs. But never, through still or stormy times, did the men I taught and trained to rule this land forget the duty I had laid upon them, to promote the peace of its princes and the prosperity of its people. I am about to disappear: and the tempests that have gathered round me sink, with myself into the dim and quiet bosom of the past. But though my life is ending, the work of it endures. Lose not lower not, stain not, the high and glorious heritage I bequeath to you."

Of that heritage, Maharajah, India receives from your hand the honoured symbol. Calcutta has been called a city of statues. And, truly, I know of no other city of the British Empire so richly dowered with memorial images of those whose lives have helped to make this Empire what it is. But, until to-day, our Indian metropolis has lacked the one great image of all that we, the various subjects of the Empire, most honour and revere in the sovereign personification of its noblest and gentlest attributes.

Therefore, it is with grateful appreciation of the private generosity which has so appropriately satisfied this public want, that I now proceed to unveil the statue of our Queen and Empress.

The oration of the Viceroy it would be observed was conceived in a poetic vein. We might say it was a prose lyric. Some parts of it might have been as well put into blank verse. Nothing could have been finer in conception and more glowing in language than the address of the Old Century to the New Century. The last sentence was truly sublime. We wish the voice and delivery of His Excellency were equal to his literary power. The accents of a Fairclough, echoeing in the reverberating aisles of the Museum edifice, would have done full justice to the magnificent address of the Viceroy. We were not a little surprised to notice that the audience shewed no marks of appreciation of this grand oratical effort; in intellectual England we have no doubt such a brilliant oration would have elicited loud and continued cheering as the sparkling sentences followed one another. The ceremony was concluded by the unveiling of the Statue, which is a *chef d'vre* of Mr. Marshall Wood, and which as a work of art deserved a graceful recognition from His Excellency the Viceroy. The appeal of the Corporation to the citizens for illumination as a mark of public rejoicings on the anniversary of the Imperial Proclamation had not been made in vain. The Trades as usual came out with great success. The Municipal and Government buildings were also illuminated. Many of the native residents of the Town illuminated their houses. There was a state banquet at Government House at night, to which the leading officials and European gentlemen with a *quasi*-official position were invited; it was followed by a reception of certain Native noblemen and gentlemen, consisting of the Native Princes invited to the Chapter and their principal attendants, the Native members of the Star of India, and the Native members of the Vice-regal and Bengal Councils.

THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary was issued on New Year's Day announcing the inauguration of the new Order of the Indian Empire. The following is the Warrant of the Order:

Fort William, the 1st January 1878

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India having been pleased to institute an order of Distinction to be styled, The Order of the Indian Empire, for the purpose of rewarding services to Her Majesty and Her Indian Empire, and of commemorating the proclamation of Her style and title of Empress of India in Her Indian Dominions, the following Warrant for the Institution of the Order is published by Her Majesty's command:—

Warrant for the Institution of the Order to be styled and designated The Order of the Indian Empire, and of the Regulations or Statutes for the Government of the same.

Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith Empress of India to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, we taking into our Royal consideration that there does not exist adequate means whereby, we can reward the important and useful service rendered to Us and to Our Indian Empire, and being desirous to commemorate the event of the proclamation of our style and title of Empress of India in Our Indian Dominion, we have resolved to institute a new Order of Decoration. Now know ye that, for the purpose of carrying this Our resolution into effect, we have instituted, constituted, and created, and by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors do institute, constitute, and create an Order of Distinction, to be known and have for ever hereafter the name, style, and designation of the Order of the Indian Empire, and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the Government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept.

I. It is ordained that this Order shall henceforth be styled in all Acts, Proceedings, and Pleadings, The Order of the Indian Empire.

II. It is ordained that the Order shall consist of the Sovereign, Grand Master, and of such Members or Companions as We, Our heirs and successors, shall appoin .

III. It is ordained that We, Our heirs and successors, Kings and Queens Regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Emperors and Empresses of India, are, and for ever shall be Sovereigns of this Order.

IV. It is ordained that the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being shall hold and enjoy the office of Grand Master of this Order, and shall in virtue thereof be First and Principal Companion of the Order, and he shall take especial care that these Statutes be regularly observed; and we do hereby nominate and appoint our Right Trusty and well-beloved Councillor Edward Robert Lytton, Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to be Grand Master of the said Order, to hold the same during the time he shall continue to hold and enjoy the high and important office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India. And We do hereby ordain and declare that, upon every person hereafter ceasing to hold the said office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, he shall nevertheless remain a Companion of the Order, with rank among the Companions according to the date of his or their having been sworn in as Viceroy and Governor-General of India: Provided, nevertheless, and We do hereby declare, that this rule shall not be applicable to such persons who may merely act as Governor-General of India to meet an emergency.

V. It is ordered that it shall be competent for us, Our heirs and successors, to confer the decoration of this Order upon such persons who by their services, official or other, to Our Empire in India, have merited Our Royal favour, and upon such distinguished representatives of Eastern Potentates as We, Our heirs and successors, may think fit.

VI. It is ordained and we do hereby declare that the Councillors of Us, Our heirs and successors, for and in our Indian Empire, shall be and are, declared to be *ex-officio* and for life Companions and Members of this Order.

VII. It is ordained and We do hereby declare that the number of nominations of this Order shall not, in this first instance, exceed fifty in number, and that the nominations in any successive year shall not exceed twenty, exclusive in every case of the *ex officio* appointments provided in the last recited article.

VIII. It is ordained that when We, Our heirs and successors, shall be pleased to appoint any person to be a member of this Order, such appointment shall be made by Warrant under Our Sign Manual, sealed with the Seal of the Order and countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

IX. It is ordained that the decoration of the Order shall be and shall be worn as set forth in the Statutes of the Order.

X. It is ordained that the Seal of this Order shall be as set forth in the Statutes of the Order and shall have engraved thereon the circumscription "The seal of the Order of the Indian Empire," and that these Rules and Regulations shall be sealed with the same.

XI. It is ordained that the following officers shall be appointed to this Order, that is to say, a Secretary and a Registrar.

XII. It is ordained that the Grand Master shall from time to time appoint a duly qualified person to be Secretary of the Order, who shall reside at the seat of Government of India, and that he shall, under the direction of the Grand Master, attend to the service of the Order, and enter in a Register the names of the members admitted to the Order and shall wear around his neck pendent from the Riband of the Order the Badge as shall be set forth in the Statutes of the Order.

XIII. It is ordained that the Registrar of this Order shall be appointed by us, Our heirs and successors, and shall have the custody of the Seal and of the Archives of the Order. He shall attend to the service of the Order, and shall execute such directions as he may receive from Our Principal Secretary of State for India. He shall prepare and engross all warrants and instruments which may require to be sealed with the Seal of the Order, and record all nominations to the Order in the Register of the Order. He shall wear around his neck pendent from the Riband of the Order the Badge as shall be set forth in the Statutes of the Order.

XIV. It is ordained that the first day of January in every year shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be the anniversary of the institution of this Order.

XV. In order to make such additional provisions as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable Order, We do hereby declare that if any person on whom the said Order is conferred or granted be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which in Our judgment disqualifies him for the same his name shall, by an especial Warrant under our Sign Manual, to be countersigned by Our Principal Secretary of State for India, be forthwith erased from the Register of those upon whom the said order shall have been conferred, and his decoration forfeited and returned to Us, Our heirs and successors. We do further declare that We, our heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstances demanding such expulsion, and that We shall at all times have power to restore to the Order any person who may have been expelled when circumstances render such restoration just and expedient.

XVI. It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to and immediately after Our most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and that the Companions thereof shall in all places and assemblies whatsoever have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Companions of Our said Order of St. Michael and St. George, and shall rank among themselves according to the dates of their respective nominations, and, further, that the members shall be entitled to suspend a representation of the Riband and Badge of the Order from the bottom of the escucheon containing their Armorial Bearings.

Lastly, we reserve to Ourself, Our heirs and successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these regulations or any part thereof, by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

Given at Our Court at Obsorne under the Seal of the said Order, this thirty-first day of December One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, in the forty-first year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command. SALISBURY.

Mr. Atchison, the Foreign Secretary, has been appointed Secretary to the Order. The following Counsellors of Her Imperial Majesty have been appointed *ex-officio* and for life Companions and Members of the Order:

Arbuthnot, the Honourable Sir Alexander John, K.C.S.I. Member of the Council of Governor-General.

Bayley, the Honorable Sir Edward Clive, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Boondee. His Highness Ram Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharaj Rajah of

Buckingham and Chandos, His Grace the Most Noble Richard Plantaganet Campbell, G.C.S.I., Duke of, Governo of Madras.

Cashmere and Jammoo, His Highness Ranbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of

Clarke, Colonel the Honorable Sir Andrew, K.C.M.G., C.B. Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Couper, the Honorable Sir George Ebenezer Wilson, *Bart.*, K.C.S.I. C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Davies, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Eden, the Honorable Ashley, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Egerton, the Honorable Robert Eyles, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Gwalior. His Highness Jiaji Rao Sindia, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. Maharajah of

Haines, His Excellency General Sir Frederick Paul, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India.

Hobhouse, Sir Arthur, K.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Indore. His Highness Tukoji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of

Jeypoor. His Highness Ram Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of

Jheend. His Highness Rugbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Rajah of

Johnson, Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir Edward Beaumont, K.C.B., Member of Council of the Governor-General *(ex-officio)*.

Norman, Major-General Sir Henry Wylie, K.C.B., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Rampoor, His Highness Muhammad Kaib Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., Nawab of

Stokes, the Honorable Whitley, CSI, Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Strachey, the Honorable Sir John, KCSI, Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Temple, His Excellency Sir Richard, *Bart* GCSI, Governor of Bombay.

Travancore. His Highness Rama Varma, GCSI, Maharajha of

We give below the names of the fifty gentlemen, who have been honored with the new Order:

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of The Order of The Indian Empire:—

1. Meer Mahmood Khan, eldest son and heir of the Khan of Khelat.
2. The Honorable Louis Steuart Jackson, Bengal Civil Service, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal
3. Colonel Sir Richard John Meade, KCSI, Resident at Hyderabad.
4. Bukht Singh. Rao Bahadur, Rao of Bedla, in Meywar.
5. John Muir, Esq., DCL, late Bengal Civil Service.
6. Dietrich Brandis, Esq., PH.D, Inspector-General of Forests, India.
7. Sri Rajamani Raja Deo, Zemindar of Mandasa, Madras.
8. The Honorable Charles Arthur Turner, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.
9. Meer Ali Khan, eldest son and heir of the Jam of Las Beyla, Khelat.
10. The Honorable Gregory Charles Paul, B.A., Officiating, Advocate General, Bengal.
11. Sirdar Asad Khan, Chief of the Sarawan Brahuis, Khelat.
12. Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Tudor Burne, CSI, Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office; now Officiating Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
13. Sirdar Gohur Khan, Chief of the Jelawan Brahuis Khelat.
14. Richard Kaye Puckle, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras.
15. Surgeon-Major William Jameson, late Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Saharanpore, North-Western Provinces.
16. Syud Vilayut Ali Khan, Banker, Zemindar, and Honor-

17. Colonel William George Mainwaring, Commandant, 30th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
18. Rajendra Lala Mitra, Rai Bahadur, LL, D, Director of the Wards' Institute; Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.
19. Surgeon-General John Fullarton Beatson, MD, Indian Medical Department.
20 Deputy Surgeon-General James Tyrell Carter Ross, Indian Medical Department.
21. Norman Robert Pogson, Esq., FRAS, Government Astronomer and Meteorological Suprintendent, Madras.
22. William Wilson Hunter, Esq., BA, LL.D, Bengal Civil Service, Director General of Gazetteers.
23. Colonel Charles Shuckburgh Hearn, Inspector General of Police, Madras.
24. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Charles Sparshoot Williams, R.E., Officiating Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department Railway Branch.
25. The Honorable Kristo Das Pal, Rai Bahadoor, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and Municipal Commissioner Calcutta.
26. Major-General Alexander Cunningham, CSI, R.E., (Bengal Retired List), Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India,
27. Rear-Admiral John Bythesea, RN, CB, VC, Consulting Naval Officer for the Marine Department of the Government of India.
28. Morajee Goculdass, Esq., Merchant, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.
29. Lieutenant-Colonel Bendyshe Walton, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, Military Store-keeper, and Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.
30. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Moore, Persian Inspector to the Commander-in-Chief in India.
31. Tiruvarur Muttuswami Aiyar, Esq., B.L., Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras, on duty at Madura.
32. Colonel William Gordon, Chief Inspector of Musketry Bengal.
33. Saleh Hindi, Khan Bahadur, of Joonagurh, Bombay Presidency.
34. The Honorable Donald Graham, Merchant, Member of the Legislative Council, and Justice of the Peace Bombay.
35 Surgeon-Major Thomas Gillham Hewlett, Indian Medical Department, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Coroner, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.
36. Cettepaliem Ranga Charloo, Esq., Controller of the Household of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
37. Colonel Charles Metcalfe Mac Gregor, CSI, 1st Assistant Quarter Master General in India.
38. Robert Barkley Shaw, Esq., FRGS, Political Agent and British Joint Commissioner at Leh.
33. George Buhler, Esq., Ph.D., Bombay Educational Service.
40 Bapu Deva Shastri, Professor of Mathematics, Sanskrit College, Benares.
41. Patrick Carnegy, Esq., Commissioner of Rae Bareli and Justice of the Peace, Oudh.
42. Thomas Maltby Gibbon, Esq., Indigo Planter, Bengal, and Manager of the Bettia Estates.
43. Roper Lethbridge, M.A., Bengal Educational Service.
44. Baboo Bhudev Mookerjee, Bengal Educational Service.
45. George Smith, Esq., LLD, Edinburgh.
46. John Henry Rivett Carnac, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, Opium Agent, Benares.
47. Captain the Honorable George Campbell Napier, on special duty in Persia.
48. Roscoe Bocquet, Esq., Agent of Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
49. James Blackburn Knight, Esq., late member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Honorary Magistrate of Calcutta.
50. Pundit Nain Singh, late of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

We do not propose to examine *seriatim* the claims of all the gentlemen named above; there are certainly some very good names in the list, which confer dignity upon the Order, but there have been omissions, which are somewhat unaccountable. The judicial service, we are glad to observe, has for the first time been honored by Her Majesty in the persons of Mr. Justice Jackson and Mr. Justice Turner. An attempt has been made to secure a fair representation of all classes of the community in the list, but we doubt whether the Bengal Civilians are satisfied with the selection made from among their ranks. We do not know how far Mr. Rivett Carnac, to whom we allude, is looked upon as a fair representative of the Bengal Civil Service, but we forget that the Bengal Civilians have since the days of Lord Lawrence been at a discount. Could anything have been more *mal apropos* than that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal should have taken his seat in the Chapter below Mr. Edgar, we mean no offence to the latter, as a Companion of the Star of India? The people of Bengal had expected that their Governor would be knighted on this occasion.

OTHER HONORS.

Other Honors were distributed on this occasion.

Maharaja Bahadur

Mana Vikrama, Raja of Calicut, Madras.

Raja Bahadur

Nodole Sing, Rai of Kotee, in Bagheikund, hereditary.
Remar Maharaj Sing, Haldager, N. W. P, for life.
Rai Rajendra Mullick Bahadur, Bengal, for life.

Rao Bahadur.

Rao Saheb Muccoond Ram Chunder, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay.

Rai Bahadur..

Mehtah Bijey Singh, Dewan of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor, Rajputana,

Rao Pandurang Tantia Gorey, Superintendent of the State of Dewas (Senior Branch), Central India.
Baboo Khem Kurn, Agent of the Military Horse Van Dak, Rawul Pindi.
Baboo Doorga Prosad Ghose, late Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Howrah, Hooghly, and Serampore Bengal,

Khan Bahadur.

Tuz-ud-din Hossean, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Berar
Moodeen Sheriff, Honorary Surgeon, Madras.
Syad Hadi Hassein, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Panjab.
Dastur Hoshung Jamaspjee, Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages, Deccan College, Poona, Bombay.
Aga Kalbabid, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Panjab.
Shamsudin Ali Khan, Special Mamlutdar, Poona District, Bombay,
Alladad Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, Pensioned Resaldar, North Western Provinces.
Moonshee Bukaoolah, late 1st Grade Inspector of Police in the Hooghly District, Bengal,
Ali Dost Sahib, Inspector of Police, Madras.

Rao Saheb,

Kukajo, Patel of Sheogaon, Berar.

It affords us great pleasure to notice that our public-spirited and benevolent townsman Rai Rajendra Mullick Bahadur has been honored with the title of Raja Bahadur. The omission of his name from the list of Delhi Rajas last year as we remarked at the time was unaccountable. Honor done to such a good man is an honor done to the Hindu community. We hope a similar recognition will be made at no distant day of the public services of the Paikpara Raj family, Babu Joykissen Mookerjea, and Babu Doorga Churn Law. Another gentleman, who has devoted his whole life to the service of his country, to the cause of education and social reform, and to the relief of the poor and helpless, Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagar, although he does not care for civic honors, eminently deserves a fitting recognition at the hands of the Government. Indeed, the Government will do honor to itself by honoring such a man. And last, though not the least, is our neighbour Babu Tarucknath Paramanic, whose daily life is a round of charities, which have no parallel in this town, far less in other towns in this country.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

TO-DAY the *Hindoo Patriot* enters upon the twenty-fifth year of its existence, and the present writer upon the eighteenth year of his editorial charge of it. Our connection with this paper extends over twenty years. During this long period it has been our earnest endeavour to make the *Patriot* a true exponent of native opinion throughout the country, and with what success we have performed this self-imposed task it is for our countrymen and readers to say. We are conscious of our own shortcomings, but we can only say that having regard to the multifarious claims upon our attention we have tried to do our best. We thank our constituents, friends and well-wishers for the substantial sympathy and support, with which they have fostered us during this long period, and which under the beneficence and blessings of the Supreme Disposer of All Events have encouraged us to persevere in our humble labors. We wish them one and all a Happy, Happy New Year, and many many returns of the same!

WE UNDERSTAND that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will formally open the Northern Bengal State Railway on the 18th instant.

WE UNDERSTAND that Her Majesty has been pleased to institute an order of distinction to be enjoyed by Princesses of the Royal Family, the wives or other female relatives of Indian Princes, and other ladies of rank connected with the Indian Empire. The Order is to be called the Order of the Crown of India; the following is the list of members of the Order:

Her Majesty as Sovereign of the order. H. R. H. the Princess of Wales. H. R. H. the Princess Royal (Princess Imperial of Germany.) H. R. H. Princess Alice of Hesse. H. R. H. Princess Helma of Schliswig Holstein. H. R. H. the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). H. R. H. Princess Beatrice. H. R. H. the Duchess of Edinburgh. H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge. H. R. H. the Princess Augusta of Cambridge (Grand-Duchess of Meeklenburg Strelitz.)
H. R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge (Duchess of Teek.)
H. H. the Maharani wife of Maharaja Dhulip Sing.
Lady Lawrence.
The Dowager Countess of Elgin.
The Countess of Mayo.
Lady Lytton.
Lady Susan Bourke.
Lady Emma Baring.
Lady Napier and Ettrick.
Lady Hobart.
Lady Mary Grenville.
Lady Frere.
Lady Temple.
Lady Denison.
Lady Strachey.
The Duchess of Argyll.
The Marchioness of Salisbury.
The Marchioness of Ripon.
Viscountess Halifax.
Lady Northcote.
Dilawar un-Nissa Begum (Grand-mother of the Nizam) of Hyderabad.
Devaji Asumani Sitavilas (Dowager Rani of Mysore.)
H. H. the Maharani Jumna Bai (Mother of the Gaikwar) of Baroda.
H. H. Nawab Shah Jehan Begum, G.C.S.I., (ruling Begum) of Bhopal.
H. H. Nawab Kudsia Begum (Grand-mother of ruling Begum) of Bhopal.
H. H. Vijaya Muktamba, Princess of Tanjore.
Maharani Surnomoyee of Cossimbazar, Bengal.

We are exceedingly glad to observe that the loyalty, liberality, and public spirit of Maharani Shurnomoi have commended her to the Royal favour.

AT LAST Saturday's sitting of the Bengal Council there was a debate on the License Tax Bill. Objections were taken to the Bill on the ground that it was to all intents and purposes a rough income tax, but that being in the form of a license tax it would be unequal in its incidence, and as the schedule was framed it would press more upon the poor than upon the rich, that if additional taxation was unavoidable, an income tax, all things considered, was preferable, that the new tax ought not to be made permanent but that retrenchments should be made, and as the reductions could not be effected at once the new taxes should be limited to three or four years, that the Bill provided no appeal from the decisions of the assessing officer, that the burden of making good the tax on the Municipalities on the *ticcadari* system would hamper them, and that the application of the fund at the discretion of the Supreme Government was opposed to the original principles and pledges of the Decentralization Resolution, which provided that local taxation shall be devoted to local purposes. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, and the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie answered these objections. The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee.

A FREAK of the Suburban Municipality has been brought to our notice. Mr. Sterndale, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, has applied for leave, and the question of his acting allowance was lately before the Commissioners for consideration. The Chairman, Mr. Souttar, was of opinion that under the Uncovenanted Service Rules he was not entitled to more than Rs. 400 per month, but in consideration of his past services he proposed Rs. 500; the majority of the Commissioners, headed by Babu Juggadanund Mookerjee, have, however, voted Rs. 650! Bravo! representatives of the people! We should like to ask these wiseacres whether they would a get a competent *locum tennens* for Mr. Sterndale for Rs. 350, the balance of his salary. Happily the final decision of the matter does not rest with the Commissioners, but rests with the Lieutenant Governor. We hope the acting appointment will be given to a Civilian. Without meaning to reflect upon Mr. Sterndale in any way we cannot disguise our opinion that the prestige of a civilian is essential to radical reforms in the Suburban Municipality.

AFTER AN accountable delay of some weeks, the University authorities have at last published the

results of the First Arts and Entrance Examination of this year. They will be found in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*. We tabulate them below :

F. A. EXAMINATION OF 1877.

First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.
21	85	147

Grand Total 253.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION OF 1877.

First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.
172	549	445

Grand Total 1166.

The total number of candidates for the Entrance Examination was 2435 ; thus less than half the number have passed.

A COVENANT, it seems, does not atone for the crime of color, of which the poor Indian is guilty. Fudging the *naksha* is common enough among the covenanted civilians, but in the case of Babu Surendranath Banerjee it was a heinous crime. In the Medical Service the covenant for an Indian seems to be equally fragile. Here is a case in point. Dr. G. C. Roy, formerly an assistant surgeon, went to England, and passed the competition with high distinction, being the seventh in rank among 40 passed candidates. He is the only Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons amongst the native medicos. He entered the covenanted service about six years ago, but he has not yet received a permanent appointment. During the last six years he has been shifted from one district to another in acting appointments—and that means not only personal inconvenience but loss of the full pay of a permanent appointment. How many European covenanted medical officers, are there, who have been in this sublime suspense for six long years ? And yet we are told that our Government makes no invidious distinction of color in the dispensation of patronage.

DR. MACKENZIE HAS been appointed Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School and Police Surgeon of Calcutta in succession to Dr. Woodford. We have no objection to the personnel of the appointment, but we feel disappointed that the appointment of Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School originally reserved for an uncovenanted officer has been conferred upon a covenanted officer. The other day the Government of India passed a Resolution that no medical office held by a covenanted officer should be given to an uncovenanted one, and surely the same rule ought to hold good in respect of offices held by uncovenanted officers. We feel disappointed that the Government has not been able to find a single native in the uncovenanted medical service competent to take charge of the Campbell Medical School. Is this really the case? We are afraid, it is the old story of the crime of color.

WE HEARTILY welcome the Deputation of the Poona Sarbajanik Sabha to our city. They have come with a two-fold object, *viz.*, to urge upon the Government the claims of the Poona Arbitration Court, and to hold a conference with the representatives of the Native Press and the Political Associations for interchange of ideas. The Poona Sarbajanik Sabha has already done valuable services to the country, and this move on its part has our hearty sympathy. We believe a friendly meeting of native gentlemen for this purpose will take place at the Albert Hall on Tuesday next.

MR. COGHLAN, District Judge, Tanna, makes the following pertinent remarks in a letter to the Poona Surbajanik Sabha on its memorial against the increase of stamp duties for private arbitration :

The Memorial has my sincere sympathy. I have long considered the rate of Court Fees at present levied as excessive, and as calculated to prevent the poor from resisting unjust claims in the regular Civil Courts. I found that in 1873 A. D. (I have not been able to obtain later statistics) the Mofussil Court Fees after paying for all the machinery of Civil Justice, and also for the *Sessions* Judges and Assistant *Sessions* Judges left a balance of Rs. 696,180 of which sum, Rs. 212,081 went to make up the deficiency of Court Fees in the wealthy City of Bombay, and Rs. 248,024 to the general Revenue.

I believe that Political economists are at one in declaring that the administration of Civil justice is not a legitmate source of public revenue.

I have looked on the experiment of the system of private Arbitration Courts with much interest. If it will but work well, and enjoy the confidence of the public, it has everything in its favor and no argument against it. As the Memorial sets out, the success of this system would be evidence of a self-reliant spirit in the people, and also would necessarily lead to reducing the number of regular Civil Courts. There would always be a class of cases. for the determination of which trained Judges would be necessary, but for a large percentage of suits the regular Courts would be Courts of registration only.

The proposed increase of Court Fee duty will seriously hamper the Arbitration Courts. I sincerely trust that your Memorial will meet with success. I think it likely that it will for the reason that the new Court Fees Bill was drafted in Bengal where (as I understand) there are no private Arbitration Courts, and probably their young existence in this Presidency, escaped the notice of the Legislature.

A SECOND edition of the Gonesh Sundari case has occurred in Lucknow. We take the facts from the *Indian Tribune*. A young Hindu girl, named Khiroda Sundari left the protection of his guardian and took shelter in a Mission-house under a Miss Mulvany. Babu Harimohun Mookerjea, guardian of the girl, instituted a suit in the Court of the Civil Judge of Lucknow under the Minority Act for the restoration of the girl on the ground that she was a minor, but the Judge after delaying the trial for some days, sometimes without notice to the plaintiff, ultimately dismissed it. The plaintiff has appealed to the Judicial Commissioner, who has restored the girl to her guardian *pro tem*, pending his decision. As the case is *sub judice* we abstain from making comments. It has, we are informed, created considerable excitement among the Hindu community of Lucknow. One remark we may make *en passant*. We had thought that the Missionaries had given up the old practice of baby-conversions, but it would seem we were mistaken. Need we say that baby-conversions bring no credit on the cause of Christianity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Secretary Shajehanpore Literary Institute	13	4	0
Dhinsha Adarsha Esq. Baroda	10	0	0
R. Moorali Dhur, Arrungabad	3	5	0
Moulvi Lutfut Huq, Purneah	10	0	0
Narain Das, Ferozepore	6	10	0
Rai Denonath Mookerjea, Bahadur Chairman Road Cess Committee, Hazareebagh	6	8	0
R. G. Oak Esq. Dharwar	13	4	0
Baboo Gokoolanund, Hussocah	6	16	0
,, Muttylal Ghose, Hooghly	5	0	0
,, Jogendranath Chatterjea, Pataihat	19	14	0
,, Sooronath Chowdry, Echapore	13	4	0
,, Khetterchunder Bose, Allahabad	20	0	0
,, Mohanchandra Goopta, Kaligunge	20	0	0
,, Ramlal Pal, Delhi	26	8	0
,, Bejoygobind Chowdry, Jungypore	13	4	0
,, Doorgachurn Ghose, Magoorah	1	12	0
,, Bhogvaticharn Banerjea, Joynagra	6	10	0
,, Jogendrachunder Banerjea, Mianwali	6	6	0
,, Poornochunder Sen, Camp Seetanath Kodya	13	4	0
,, Samaprasanna Ghose, Contai	5	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*January*, 2, 1878.

GENERAL.—*26th December* 1877,—Lieutenant the Honorable Robert C. Drummond, 72nd Highlanders, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Mr. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector to have charge of the Kissengunge division of the Purneah district.

Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunna is transferred to Gaya.

Mr. William Charles Macpherson, to be an Assistant and Collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to Patna.

Mr. George Kenneth Lyon, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Rajshye and Cooch Behar division and is posted to Rampore Bauleah.

Mr. Thomas Lowten Layton Jenkins of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Dacca division and is posted to Dacca.

Mr. F. H. Barrow, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Soopool, Bhugulpore, obtained leave for ten days, in addition to his previous leave.

Mr. Harry Cox of the Bengal Civil Service to be n Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna division, and is posted to Mozufferpore.

Mr. F. St. C. Grimwood B. A. Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and is posted to the Sudder Station of Gaya. This cancels the orders of the 17th instant posting Mr. Grimwood to Shahabad.

Mr. F. W. U. Peterson Officiating District and Sessions Judge. Furreedpore obtained leave for five weeks with effect from the 4th January 1878.

Baboo Ram Naryan Banerjee, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, Bhugulpore, to act in the First Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Moulvi Dulleluddin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Patna, obtained furlough for two years.

Mr. A. W. Cochran, Assistant Magistrate and Collector is posted to Rajshye. He is appointed to act as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

Mr. Charles Stuart Bayley, a Member of B.C.S., to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Presidency division, and is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs district.

Mr. F. Wyer, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Bogra, to act in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors *vice* Mr. F. M. Halliday.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Furreedpore, to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. T. F. Bignold, Officiating District and Sessions Judge Rajshahye, on leave. to be a district and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade. *vice* Mr. J. Munro.

POLICE.—Mr. H. Bayley, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police is posted to Hazareebaugh.

Mr C. E Goldsbury, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Grade, Rajshye, to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. J. Munro, Officiating Inspector General of Police, is confirmed in that appointment *vice* Mr. H. Hankey.

EDUCATION.—Assistant Surgeon Doyal Chunder Shome, M.B., Officiating Teacher of Midwifery, Campbell Medical School and Hospital is confirmed in that appointment.

Baboo Sarodaprosad Gangoly, Head Master Gaya Zillah School, to be a Member of, and a Secretary to the District School Committee, Gaya.

Baboo Ratna Moni Gupta, to be Head Master of the Mymensingh School.

A. W. Garrett, Inspector of Schools, Presidency circle obtained leave for two months.

MEDICAL.—Surgeon-Major R. Harvey, to act as Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, during the absence on deputation, of Surgeon-Major J. M. Coates.

Dr. Harvey is also appointed to be Deputy Inspector General of Jails, Bengal.

Dr. J. A. Greene, Civil Medical Officer of Serampore, Hooghly, obtained leave for one month.

Surgeon G. C. Roy, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Serampore during the absence on leave of Dr. J. A. Greene.

Dr. S. C. Mackenzie is appointed to be Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Calcutta Medical College and Police Surgeon, Calcutta *vice* Mr. C. T. O. Woodford.

Baboo Promotho Nath Banerjee, B.L., Munsif of Cutwa, Burdwan to be Munsif of Jehanabad in that District.

Baboo Janokey Nath Mukerjee, B.L., Munsif of Jehanabad, Burdwan, to be Munsif of Cutwa in that District.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

LOST OR STOLEN FROM THE RESIDENCE OF BABU CALLYKISSEN TAGORE, PATHOOREAGHATTA.

Four solid Silver side dishes.

Any one giving information that will lead to the recovery of the above property will receive a Reward of Rs. 200 : or Rs. 1000 for the above information with such proofs as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

Y. M. SWIMMING AND ROWING CLUB.

Members intending to row and others wishing to join the club are requested to send in their names without delay to the Secretary B. B. Bose 9 Ram Tunoo Bose's Lane as our practice has commenced on the 6th January 1878.

M. C. MULLICK,
President.

Tenders are invited by the undersigned for the supply of 100,000 large, new, light colored, clean well grown cocoanut husks from which the nuts have been abstracted. Delivery to be taken at one of the Calcutta Ghats.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE,
Inspr. Genl. of Jails, Bengal.

DR. S. L. MULLICK'S CURATIVE TINCTURE,

OR SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.

Specific in Cholera and other Spasmodic bowel complaints.
Price 1 oz. bottle ... Re. 1-4 Cash.
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Postage and Packing charge 4 (four annas) for Moffusil on each bottle. To be had at People's Medical Hall No. 31, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street, Calcutta.

Required a Head-master for the Shibpur H. C. E. School. Salary Rs. 50 to 75 per month. Apply with testimonials, to Baboo Raj Coomar Sen, Financial Department, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta.

The "Ellora" with return emigrants from Trinidad, is expected to arrive at the Port of Calcutta early in March. Part of the return emigrants' savings amounting to Rs. 73,992-1-0 has been remitted in Government Bills. Published for the information of relatives and whom it may concern.

ROBERT M. S. MITCHELL,
Govt. Emigration Agent for Trinidad.

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Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rs.	16	17	20	23	27-8	32	36	ea.
Price of Piping per foot.....As.	12	Re. 1						1-4
Gallons Water, per minute	4	6	8	10	12	13		1-5

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
	40	55	65	75 each.
Price of Piping for do. Rs.	1	1-4	1-12	1-12 p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12,	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

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No. 107 ... ... Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120.

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch lift and force Pump, with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose ..... Rs. 950 0

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand-power; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

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Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

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Tenders will be received by the undersigned at No 9, Garden Reach up to noon of Saturday the 22nd December, for a vessel to carry from 450 to 500 Indian emigrants to St. Lucia West Indies. The ship to be at the disposal of the Agent on or about 15th January 1878. A vessel provided with steam cooking apparatus preferred.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

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Hony. Treasurer.

Calcutta, 5th January, 1878.

Notice.

Persons exercising any Trade, Profession, or Calling within the Town are reminded that they should at once apply for Licenses in accordance with the Third Schedule of Act IV. of 1876 for the year 1878, as all Licenses granted in 1877 expired on the 31st of December last.

Notice is hereby given that under Section 67 of Act IV. B. C. of 1876 Licenses, for carriages, horses, ponies or mules kept within the Town for the half year commencing 1st of January 1878, should be taken out at once. Parties failing to take out Licenses will be prosecuted without further notice.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year. Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate ...	8	0	0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands ...	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate ...	4	0	0
For every two-wheeled carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse *(not a race horse)* pony or mule ...	6	0	0
For every race horse ...	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty four inches in diameter, are exempted.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the registration of Carts, Hackeries and other wheeled Vehicles without springs for the first half-year of 1878 will under Section 83 of Act IV. B. C. of 1876 commence from the 1st of January 1878 and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each registration, under Section 85 of Act IV. B. C. of 1876.

M. R. SHIRCORE,
License Officer.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

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The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*

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CURE FOR HYDROCELE.

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2.

For Moffussil packing and postage extra 8 annas.

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Kuntalabrishya or World-famine Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and ailing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *As.*

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Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 *grains per Rupee or Rs.* 24 *per Tolah.*

Postage 8 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

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Syrup of the Phosphate of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.

(AITKEN'S FORMULA.)

An effectual remedy in all cases of General Debility, Indigestion, Prostration, and Emaciation. The natural appetite is restored, and digestion improved, whilst its peculiar tonic and bracing properties impart strength to the most feeble constitution. A tea spoonful in a wine-glassful of Sherry, half an hour before meals, will be found a most pleasant and appetizing draught.

In bottles, Rs. 3 and 6 each.

Dr. Rubini's Essence of Camphor,

For Colds, Cholera, Cramps, &c.

For colds.—Five or ten drops, three times a day, on a lump of Sugar.

In Stoppered Bottles, price Re. 1-8 and 2-8 cash.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.

This medicine, after repeated trials, has obtained the approbation of the entire faculty.

The beneficial effect of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feelling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed.

Price, per case, Rs. 6-8 cash ; Rs. 8 credit.

Per Chlorodyne.

OF KMOWN COMPOSITION.

The component parts of which have been tested and approved of by the Medical Profession. It is now recognized in all parts of India as the most effective Medical Agent in the early stages of Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery.

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Corbyn's Phosphorus Pearls.

The beneficial results attending their use in cases of prostration from Sickness or Overwork, Nervous Debility or Exhaustion from whatever cause arising, is attested by a remarkable increase of nervous power, from the first day of administration, and by the enormous demand for them.

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INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

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For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others. Yours truly,

N. C. R.

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Each complete in morocco case.

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